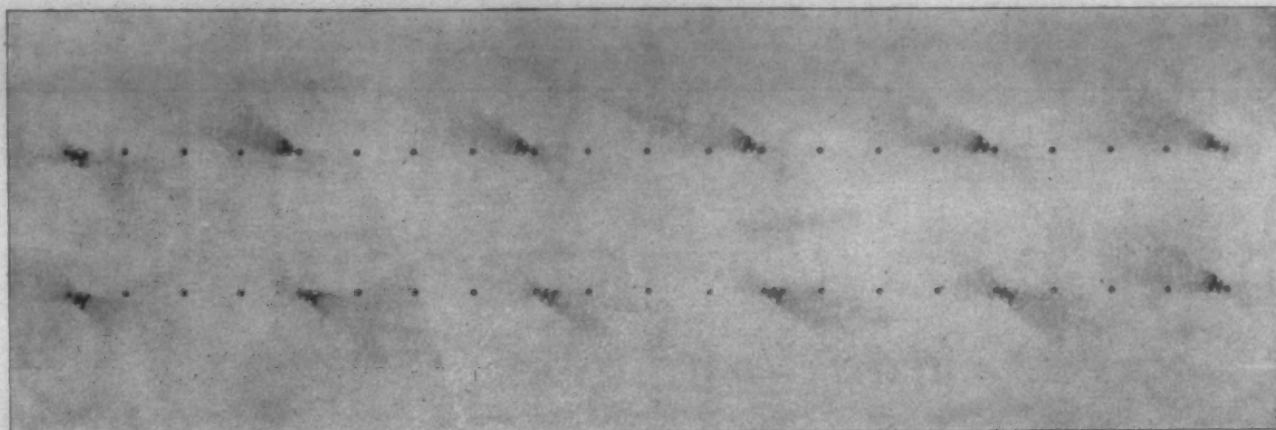


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926

NUMBER 17



Typical Arrangement of Bahnson Humidifiers, Showing Distribution of Humidified Air.

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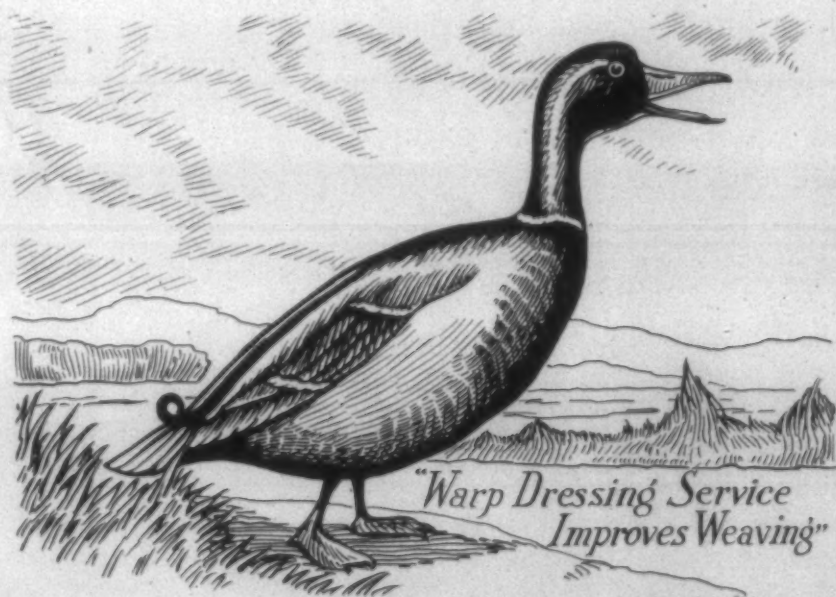
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VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926

NUMBER 17

Weavers Meeting at Anderson

By David Clark

THERE were two things about the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Anderson, S. C., last Friday that made a distinct impression upon me.

First—A large attendance can always be secured at Anderson. Both previous meetings recorded over 200 present and at this meeting, due to some extent to the fact that the mills were curtailing Friday and Saturday, there were over 400, in fact, there were more than 150 automobiles parked around the Anderson Country Club where the meetings were held.

Second—The work of the Southern Textile Association never stands still, but at almost every meeting there is developed some new plan or method of conducting the work.

There was very little discussion at the Anderson meeting and therefore very little to record.

At the opening of the session Chairman L. L. Brown made a talk explaining the plan of the meeting.

Long tables had been placed in the yard of the Country Club and on the tables were forty pieces of print cloths, each piece being numbered.

Every man was asked to grade each piece of cloth and to record on the blank whether he regarded it as firsts or seconds.

The grading of the cloth required all of the morning and the blanks were handed in and tabulated by Chairman Brown during the lunch.

Just before lunch R. W. Arrington, of the Union Finishing Company, Greenville, S. C., made a talk relative to the defects in cotton goods as seen by the bleacher and finisher.

Not anticipating more than 150 men, lunch had only been prepared for that number, and the others went to town for their lunch.

At the lunch Vice-President W. H. Gibson, Jr., of Mooresville, N. C., made a short talk relative to the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Tybee Hotel, Tybee Beach, Ga., on July 16th and 17th.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman L. L. Brown, who made the following report relative to the manner in which the cloth had been graded.

Cloth Piece No.	No. Men Grading as Firsts	No. Men Grading as Seconds
1	17	3
2	4	20
3	1	25
4	5	19
5	25	3
6	0	39
7	12	23
8	14	27
9	0	36
10	0	39
11	1	36
12	1	34
13	1	36
14	0	40
15	20	20
16	1	38
17	33	5
18	17	20
19	20	18
20	36	3
21	20	17
22	13	26
23	18	2
24	2	19
25	17	18
26	13	5
27	9	15
28	2	33
29	3	19
30	0	30
31	0	0
32	0	0
33	0	0
34	1	0
35	16	11
36	1	9
37	7	11
38	0	16
39	1	16
40	1	18
41	15	2

It will be noted Piece No. 15 was graded firsts by 20 men and seconds by 20 men and that piece was brought out and placed on a table.

All the cloth room overseers that had declared it firsts were asked to stand on one side of the table while those who thought it seconds stood on the other side.

They went through the piece and argued relative to whether or not

the defects justified it being placed in seconds. Practically every man on both sides of the table stood by his original position.

Pieces No. 18, No. 19, No. 21 and No. 25, all of which had been declared firsts and seconds by practically the same number of men, were placed upon the table for reinspection and some very interesting arguments resulted.

Piece No. 5 that had been declared firsts by 25 men and seconds by three men was placed and two of the men who declared it seconds were asked why it was second. It seemed to us that the men who placed it in seconds very nearly established their contention.

Piece No. 20, which was declared firsts by 36 and seconds by three also went through the same process.

It will be noted that Pieces Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34 were not graded, which was due to their being received late.

None of the pieces of cloth bore the name of the mill from which they came and there was no effort to compare qualities. The object of the meeting was to make a beginning in the matter of establishing standards for the determination of firsts and seconds.

After the grading was completed Chairman Brown asked for suggestions relative to the best method of carrying on the standardization work and a very interesting discussion following with W. H. Gibson, Jr., T. N. Crocker, J. M. Alexander, T. A. Hightower, J. L. Dorn, W. P. Leister, Jno. F. Scott and others taking part.

The most popular idea seems to be that a room should be secured in Spartanburg and a permanent exhibit of goods placed there. Cloth room men should from time to time grade the goods exhibited and they should represent the best practice relative to firsts and seconds.

The meeting adjourned about 4 p. m.

The following list includes the men present at the lunch and some others who signed registration slips.

We regret that a more complete list of those present could not be obtained.

Able, J. W., Overseer Cloth Room.
Allen, W. G., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
Amick, C. H., Overseer Weaving, Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.
Andrews, L. V., Supt., Martel Mill, Lexington, S. C.
Baker, J. S., Greenwood, S. C.
Bates, J. M., Overseer Cloth Room, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
Batson, Louis P., Sou. Rep., Sham-bow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Bennett, D. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Benson, W. B., Jonesville, S. C.
Berry, H. S., Graniteville Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.
Bolt, A. D., Overseer Weaving, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Brown, L. L., Clifton, S. C.
Brown, R. J., Warrenville, S. C.
Brown, J. R., Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga.
Butler, L. J., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
Burden, Fred, Overseer Cloth Room, Hartwell Mills, Toccoa, Ga.
Burgess, J. H., Weaver, Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
Burgess, W. E., Greer Mill, Greer, S. C.
Caldwell, J. J., Overseer Weaving, Pelzer, S. C.
Campbell, J. H., O-Weaving, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
Campfield, E. W., Cloth Room, Alexander Mills, Forest City, N. C.
Cannon, J. E., Asst. Overseer Weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Cantrell, E. L., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
Carter, J. A., Clifton, S. C.
Carter, John, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
Casey, O. R., Overseer Weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
Castleberry, W. P., Chester, S. C.
Chandler, D. B., Cloth Room, Newberry, S. C.
Chandler, L. L., Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Cheatham, R. J., Associate Prof. Weaving and Designing, Clemson College, S. C.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Coggins, W. H., Cloth Room Overseer, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Collins, F. L., Overseer Weaving,
(Continued on Page 10)

Harris Outlines Plans for Textile Institute

GEORGE S. HARRIS, president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, in his address at the annual meeting this week, outlined plans for the proposed Textile Institute. His remarks follow:

As I told you a year ago, there has been work to do a plenty, as well as work ahead, and I hope that we will at this meeting, if nothing more, imbibe a little more of the nectar of cooperation. So many of our members fail to take the association seriously and thereby retard its progress. There has always been a feeling of individuality in our entire industry that has made it very difficult to advance association activities not only in Georgia alone but in other sections. It seems to be the thought that the survival of the fittest is the **only** law that must govern. This, my friends, to my mind is the one great obstacle to our progress and happiness. Survival of the fittest, yes, but this is not the **only** law that should govern. History of man fails to disclose where it was ever possible to survive when this law alone governed, but do not misconstrue my words so as to believe that I am advocating principles of socialism. To suggest setting up a single condition enabling the weak to ride the strong is far from my thoughts. In the language of Dr. Dyer before the Atlanta meeting, "We are living in the days when there is no room in textiles for oysters. Only eagles will thrive, but even the birds of the forests have their 'sentinels' and when he points to danger, the flock follows his guidance." In referring here to the strong and the weak, I am not comparing a large mill as opposed to a small mill. While I do believe that sooner or later consolidations in textiles will be forced, efficiency counts the same per spindle in a mill of 10,000 spindles as it does in a mill of 100,000 spindles.

I want to see two items in the present set-up corrected.

I want to see, first, the game played fairly and second, certain group activities enhance the happiness of all. To my mind, our industry has become permeated with destructive competition to a terrible degree. This has, from year to year, been practiced until we find ourselves in a death grip that promises to tear down the entire structure. We are so busy trying to destroy that we have no energy left with which to construct. It appears that our whole object seems to be the destruction of our competitors. Hence, the term "destructive competition." Isn't it about time we take off a trial balance and see the result of this policy? Just how much progress have we made during the past five year period under this general scheme? Some have gone forward, yes, but how much more progress could these same mills have made if less attention had been directed to destroying others and had their entire efforts been directed to the common goal.

In foot-ball, that wonderful game

that fascinates us all, there has been correctly applied a very severe penalty for "holding" which illustrates well the common fault in cotton manufacturing, we have placed this game high upon a pedestal of honor and today for this very reason it stands out among athletic sports. You can easily recall your feeling when your favorite team, after continued successful drives through center and around ends, advanced the ball to their opponents' ten yard line; when the umpire stepped in and walked back with the ball twenty or thirty yards. The scoreboard flashed "Penalty Holding," progress retarded. The hard gallant work of the entire team gone for naught because one man attempted "destructive competition." Nothing more clearly illustrates the prevailing practice in cotton textiles when we are so busy holding our competitors, we make no progress for ourselves. I like to look upon business as a game and my confidence in my fellow man leads me to believe that at heart all men want to play the game fairly but, in our enthusiasm, we are forgetting the rules. This is why I think we have definitely reached a point where a check should be taken for the good of all and, hence, the proposed Cotton Textile Institute.

I have recently illustrated the cotton textile industry as a ship sailing the seas of commerce today, no navigating bridge, no skipper; and, if you please, not even a rudder. In fact, an antiquated ship floundering at the mercy of the waves, drifting to destruction. In contrast to this, we build a bridge—our forward-extending well beyond the side line, giving access to full view not only of the ship both forward and aft, but to the sea as well, from horizon to horizon, in all directions. This bridge we called the Cotton Textile Institute. On this bridge we place the skipper of the ship, the directing head, the director general. Then last, but most important of all, we build a well constructed rudder—common sense cooperative competition. We might call it "constructive competition." The ship then becomes a modern ship well able to drive ahead through the storms of commerce. It is easily seen that our ship is helpless if any of the three items is omitted. In fact, our progress is dependent directly upon the strength of any one of the three vital elements. Our skipper—director general—without a navigating bridge would not only fail to see the storms ahead, but would not be in position to direct his craft. The bridge—Cotton Textile Institute—will be built upon facts. This means vital statistics from every cotton manufacturing plant in America fresh from the records weekly. It means production, sales records, unfilled orders, stocks and any other vital information found necessary by the Institute to enable the director general to chart the course in advance. Contrast this to present-day methods—approximately twenty

two hundred mills, no one with any knowledge of what the other is doing.

With the bridge designed and constructed, we have the task of placing in command a **man**. Some have attempted to chill our enthusiasm with the suggestion that we are attempting the impossible; that this would require a super-man and such is not available. On this I take issue with our critics. There are men available, fully competent to direct our ship, provided we build in advance a good strong rudder and here is here you and I come into the picture. No director-general, no Textile Institute can be a success unless we back it up with our full support.

The first step toward the construction of this rudder, that we call "common sense constructive competition," is for all to fully realize that our prosperity and progress depend on our learning to think more in terms of the group and less of our individual problems. This does not mean that we should attempt to remove the element of competition in our business. We have laws governing such efforts but law or no law, we would not have it otherwise because without this competition, the game would not be worth playing. It is this that holds our interest and makes for progress; in fact, every normal man enjoys a fight so long as it is played fairly according to the rules. I am not talking of that kind of competition; I have reference to "destructive competition," to the guerilla warfare that is common in our market whenever the off-take begins to lag behind production. Immediately ruthless price cutting is started that soon carries the margin of profit into red ink for every one, yet no one seems to feel responsible for it. We justify these price reductions by meeting some one else's price. It seems that no one in our market ever makes the initial reduction; yet we chase ourselves around a vicious circle making sales at lower and lower prices to prevent our competitor taking business when often the hardest blow we could give him would be to let him have the business.

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that this practice has thrown upon our customers a severe load in the way of inventory losses. We will some day learn that the net result of such merchandising is a net loss to every element of the trade from mill through to the consumer, and it is the beginning of the realization that has been the cause of such keen interest in the proposed textile institute.

Our industry in the South has had a very rapid growth. We built mills merely for the reason that certain communities felt the need of a payroll, until we reached the war-days when suddenly we found ourselves attempting largely to supply the world. With millions of soldiers in the field clad in cotton, the off-

take from the mills was enormously beyond normal. After the war, when we finally settled down in the fall of 1919 and early 1920, we found in the natural channels of domestic commerce a dearth of cotton goods everywhere. We met this situation not only with new spindles but preparation for day and night operation, both in Northern as well as Southern mills. This extraordinary demand ceased as suddenly as it developed and since 1921, we have passed from a short period of prosperity to a like period of depression, often the losses of the periods of depression off-setting the profits of the periods of prosperity.

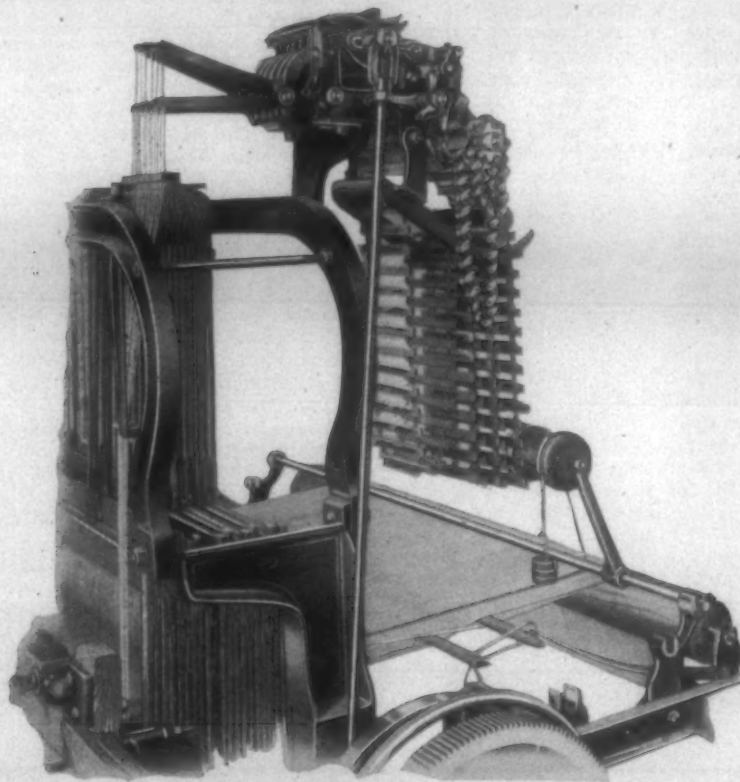
Does it mean anything to you that one of the major industries of this country, an industry much larger than cotton textiles recently met an over-supply with curtailment and yet advanced the price to offset the extra cost entailed in the reduced production? Compare this to our markets since January; the difference is obviously that of organization. The difference is that those manufacturers have learned what we have not learned; namely, that they cannot progress by devoting their efforts to killing their competitors; they have learned that by thinking in terms of the industry and supporting their institute, they know immediately when the off-take starts to drop below production. They also have learned that price wars such as we have indulged in lately do not increase this off-take but make it less and only result in tremendous losses not only to the manufacturers but to the trade.

We have had all of this brought home to us at least once in each year for the past five years and the wonder to me is, how many lessons will we have to take before we learn? How much further will we go before we, as a group, are fired and men placed in our positions who have the necessary vision to make the correction? Are we in textiles to wait for the next generation to do this thing for those who have intrusted their capital to us? Some one will do it later if we fail now, because it is going to be forced by economic conditions in the industry; this will be by strangulation and very painful.

Our remedy looks simple. Through the proposed Textile Institute you will have placed before you, in condensed form, certain vital facts and figures at frequent intervals by which you will know the exact status of your particular production. It is also proposed that the Institute can publish to you and your trade a weekly price index figure as a basis for your market transactions. This index figure will indicate the price at which your goods should sell after the Institute has given consideration to all elements affecting prices. Naturally, if you continue to produce beyond the off-take or expected demand in your particular line, the law of supply and demand will necessitate the Institute lower-

(Continued on Page 43)

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S. B. Alexander, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

The Anderson Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

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 Cooksey, H. L., Cloth Room Overseer, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Creswell, Geo., L., Service Dept., Hopedale Mfg. Co.
 Crocker, T. N., Newberry, S. C.
 Crocker, H. W., Asst. Overseer Weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Crolley, S. L., Supt., Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Crow, Smith D., Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Crow, J. S., Overseer Weaving, Greenwood Mill, Greenwood, S. C.
 Crowe, D. J., Overseer, Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.
 Cudd, J. C., Supt., Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 Cummings, E. S., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C.
 Davis, J. T., Gaffney, S. C.
 Dewey, D. W., Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.
 Digby, T. J., Sr., Greer, S. C.
 Dorn, J. T., Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
 Erwin, J. D., Lindale, Ga.
 Ezell, W. F., Weaver, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
 Faulkner, M. O., Graniteville, S. C.
 Fayssoux, W. H., Overseer Cloth Room, Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.
 Federline, J. R., Spinner, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Ferguson, R. E., Supt., Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Ford, E. E., Hopedale Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Foster, W. W., Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Fowler, J. B., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Franks, E. A., Supt., Dunnean Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Franks, J. H., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Garner, J. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Garrett, J. B., Weaver, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.
 Gibson, W. H., Jr., Manager, Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
 Gore, I. M., Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.
 Gregory, O. S., Overseer Cloth Room, Inman, S. C.
 Gregory, W. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 Grubb, J. R., Abbeville Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
 Hamby, G. B., Overseer Weaving, Abbeville, S. C.
 Hardin, M. N., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
 Hardin, S. S., Weaver, Lancaster Mill No. 3, Lancaster, S. C.
 Harris, Carl R., Asst. Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Harris, J. B., V.-Pres., Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
 Hawkins, Lee, Dover Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Harden, W. H., Newry, S. C.
 Heywood, Robt. C., Overseer Cloth Room, Arcadia leen, N. C.

Hinson, J. W., Williamston, S. C.
 Room, Henrietta Mills, No. 2, Caro-Mills, Arcadia, S. C.
 Holland, R. G., Shelby, N. C.
 Holliday, W. O., Overseer Weaving, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Holliday, Jas. W., Williamston, S. C.
 Howard, W. F., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Hughes, C. D., Overseer Cloth Room, Seneca Co., Seneca, S. C.
 Hughes, R. M.
 Hunt, B. E., Overseer Carding, Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
 Jarner, J. M., Abbeville, S. C.
 Jarrett, S. A., Overseer Weaving, Ora Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Jenkins, J. W., Weaver, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.
 Jones, D. L., Weaver, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Jones, R. B., Overseer Weaving, Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.
 Jones, W. O., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Kay, P. A., Overseer Weaving, Easley Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.
 King, Jas. B., Inman, S. C.
 Kiser, H. W., Supt., Martel Mills, Batesburg, S. C.
 Laurens, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Laurens, J. I., Overseer Weaving, Cramerton, N. C.
 League, D. W., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Leister, W. P., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
 Leopard, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Littlejohn, H. E., Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Lockman, C. H., Supt., Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 McCall, J. C., Overseer Weaving, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 McCurley, T. G., Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 McJunkin, C. C., Cloth Room Overseer, Issaqueena Mill, Central, S. C.
 McKenna, A. E., Instructor, Clemson College, S. C.
 McNeill, J. G., Greenwood, S. C.
 Marshall, D. F., Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Mason, B. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
 Mattison, C. A., Overseer Weaving, Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Meredith, G. C., Overseer Cloth Room, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Miller, W. B., Martel Mills, Inc., Batesburg, S. C.
 Mitchell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
 Morgan, G. C., Weaver, Seneca Co., Seneca, S. C.
 Morton, W. T., Overseer Spinning, Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.
 Murr, W. A., Second Hand Weaving, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Myers, E. A., Overseer Cloth Room, Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Nolan, Furman, Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C.
 Ott, Lloyd, Graniteville Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.
 Owens, Geo. T., Overseer Cloth Room, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Paige, C. C., Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

(Continued on Page 40)

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Silk Worm Experiment in North Carolina

An effort to produce silk cocoons at Roseboro, Sampson County, N. C., is interestingly described by Ben Dixon McNeil, in the following article which we are reprinting from the Raleigh News and Observer.

If 1,750 silk worms will make a pound of silk, and one mulberry tree arrived at the age of seven years will provide rations for 19250 worms during their useful sojourn upon the earth, and one acre of ground will accommodate 150 mulberry trees, and a pound of raw silk sells for \$1.25—well, take the figures and work it out for yourself.

It amounts to somewhat more than two thousand dollars per acre, which is considerably more than 20 acres in cotton will produce, even if the farmer is successful in the circumvention of the boll weevil. A crop of 2,887,500 worms on an acre of ground is about the average and that can be multiplied by as many acres as you want to plant in mulberry trees.

Mulberry trees are not natives in this country. They were brought from France and Italy nearly 200 years ago in the first efforts of the colonists to establish the silk industry in the Carolinas and Georgia. They succeeded very well, the colonial silk selling in London for three shillings more than the best Chinese silk. But the industry waned, and not even the Encyclopedia Britan-

nica has any light to shed upon its failure.

Anyhow, the mulberry trees remained, even if the worms that accompanied them did perish or degenerate into wild moths who hang their cocoons upon what ever limb is available. The mulberries flourished, and almost every respectable plantation of a generation ago had its mulberry orchard where the swine fed themselves upon the berries as they dropped to the ground.

But to get back to the problem in financial mathematics. It has a fantastic sound. It reads like a fable that somebody has invented with no better purpose than the astonishment of any to whose ears it may come. Two thousand dollars income from an acre of worms even though there are nearly three million of them, sounds too far fetched, on the face of it, to get itself seriously considered by people who consider things seriously. It just isn't done in North Carolina.

But it is being seriously considered. It is being done, down in Sampson county, North Carolina, by some men who have in the way of this world's goods through hard work. This year, for a starter, they have one acre of worms. Next year they expect to have 15 acres of worms, or that is to say, fifty million. And eventually they expect to count their worms in billions.

And as to their wealth, well the reader may still have his pencil handy from the problem in mathematics set forth in the first paragraph. These Sampson county men have not gone that far yet—with a pencil—but they do expect to make some money, and to set the stage for a new industry in North Carolina. They have now three million silk worms very busily engaged in spinning silk; and that is the beginning.

More concretely, Underwood Bros. & Payne, of Roseboro, N. C., has incorporated themselves into a company. This year they plan to plant 400 acres in mulberry trees and when they are big enough to support a family of silk worms, they expect to put them to work. They have other lands in view, and if the scheme works, they can raise the number of acres planted in mulberries by 10 times.

Back of this story, or preceding it, there is another that should perhaps be told first. Not all of it is available for publication here, but enough of it can be set forth to give the essentials of the story. Almost it might be called a romance, but it more nearly approximates a tragedy, in the light of such details as have been made available for use here.

The third member of the firm is known in America by the name of

W. L. Payne. He is a quiet, scholarly man, of calmly distinguished manner, striking of features, a man of the world. His accent is faintly foreign, German, though the impression begins to fade when you have talked with him for a little while.

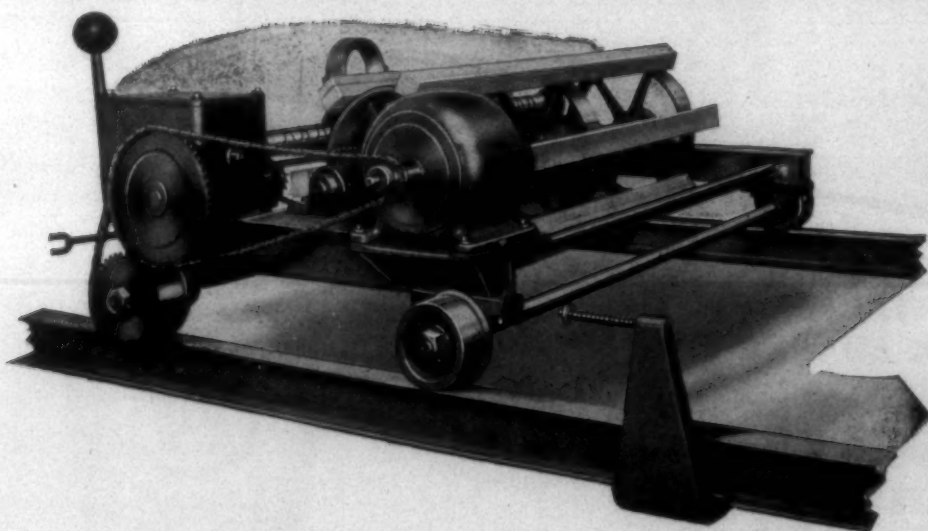
Mr. Payne brought with him to Roseboro three million eggs from a species of moth he had discovered in northern China in the wild state. This moth, he declares, he has bred carefully for many years, and he believes that it is the best silk worm in the world. He claimed for it that 1,750 of them will produce a pound of silk, whereas the Chinese worm, which produces all of the silk in the world, requires 4,500 worms to produce a pound of silk.

His first venture into the county was not immediately productive of results. He told the men he met of the possibilities he saw in the cultivation of silk. They listened politely, and nothing concrete was offered him. It was not until months later that Dr. Underwood—or rather both of them—Dr. O. E. Underwood being a physician and Dr. A. D. Underwood a dental surgeon—determined to take a chance.

There isn't anything particularly mysterious about a silk worm. After an afternoon's association with them, there isn't any obvious reason why they should be more diffi-

(Continued on Page 36)

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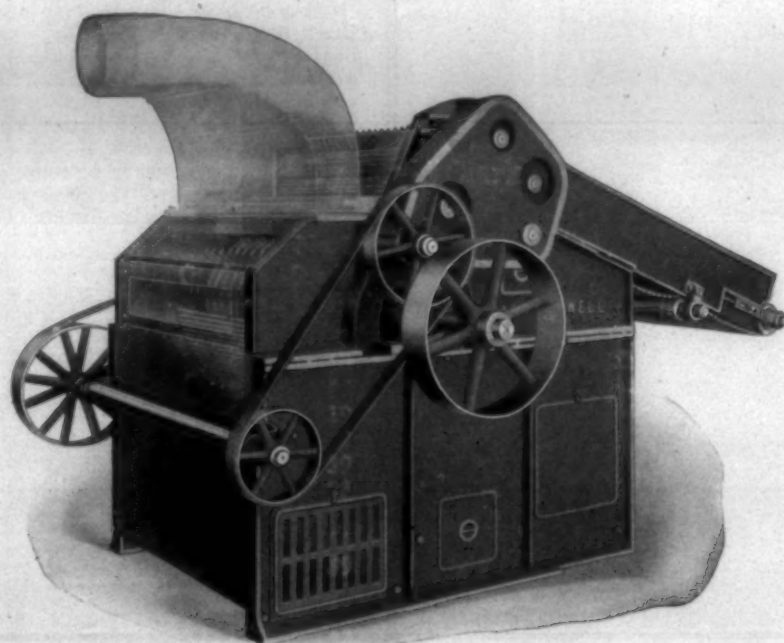
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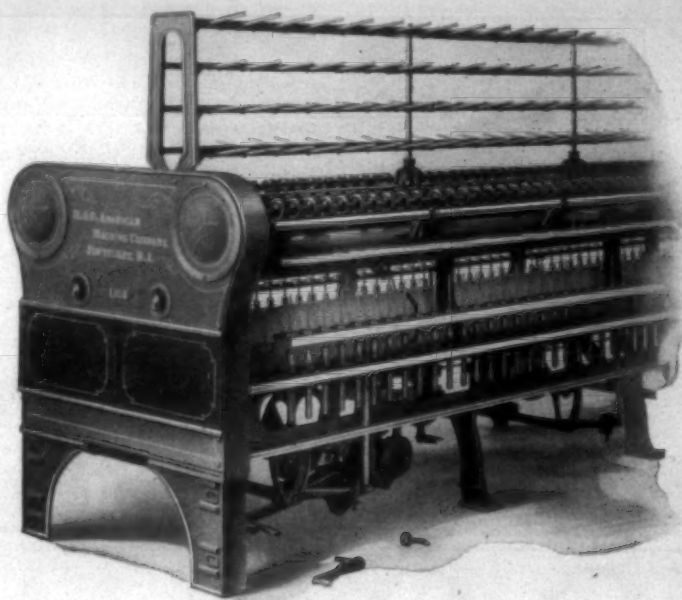
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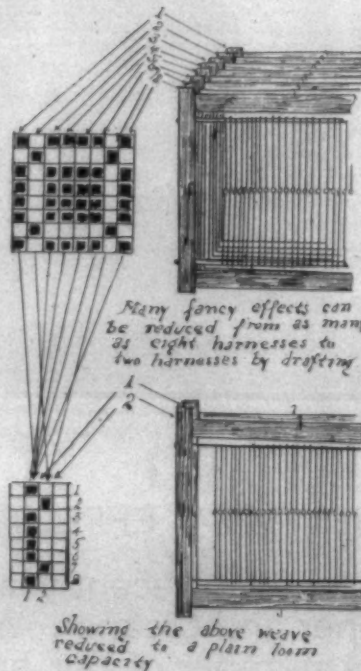
Atlanta, Ga.

Manufacture of Fancy Goods

This is the ninth of a series of articles on fancy weaving. The next will appear in an early issue—Editor.

Drafting Essential to Economical Fancy Weaving.

The art of drafting, by which mixed and complicated fancy weaves are made reducible to a point where they can be woven economically, is an essential part of fancy goods manufacture. Drafting, in the sense in which this term is used in design, means to select certain threads from a body of threads and transfer their mechanical action to threads performing like mechanical action in the structure of the woven fabric. It has nothing to do with making a drawing of an original weave in this case. It has to do with the reduction of the weave to conditions simpler than when the weave was first drawn by the designer. It is



a process of selecting and transferring, so that the complex in woven designs may be simplified by combined intertexture of threads which perform equal evolutions and at the same time produce a pattern just as if woven under the complicated conditions. The reducing process must not alter the original character of the weave in anyway. The re-arrangement of the threads must be such as to make the weaving practicable on a reduced number of harnesses without destroying the original effect of the design. All designs of a fancy nature are composed of certain warp threads which actuate alike in the formation of the texture. Skillful drafting can unite these integral parts of a pattern by taking advantage of the repeats in each section.

It illustrates the need of a master weaver at the head of the designing and weaving department of a fancy goods mill. The office force is not supposed to have the time or the desire to watch all of the details of manufacture in each department of the mill; and if the boss weaver

has some of his looms running on designs occupying a considerable number of threads, with eight or ten harnesses that might be reduced to four or six harnesses by drafting the duplicate threads together, a competing mill on the same line of goods will weave the cloth cheaper, if its boss weaver has taken advantage of the principle of drafting before the warps were drawn into the harnesses and started in the looms. **Many Fancy Effects can be Reduced to a Plain Weave Status by Drafting.**

An idea of the extent to which drafting can be carried by reducing a weave which apparently calls for eight harnesses to two harnesses is shown in the illustration.

If no attention were paid to drafting in this instance, the warp threads would be drawn in on eight harnesses and the weave would be properly made, and there would be no complaints as the character of the texture. But the cost of producing the fabric will exceed that of the fabric which looks the same when finished although made on two harnesses only. It takes longer to draw the warp threads into eight harnesses than into two, as the extra harnesses will be in the way. More power will be consumed by the loom in carrying eight harnesses than two. The weaver cannot get at broken threads in a warp distributed in the heddles of eight harnesses as easily as when only two harnesses are used.

The greater the number of harnesses the oftener the threads break because of the friction of more heddle wires on the yarn. The wear on the extra harnesses and the need of more attention on the part of the loom fixer add to the overhead costs which amount to little with one loom but to considerable with many looms.

Principle of Drafting is Simple.

The principle of drafting can be demonstrated with the eight harness weave reduced to two harnesses by a simple process of replacement of the positions of the threads as represented in the design paper. The first principle is that only those threads which operate differently in the intexture need be provided with separate harness. The thread movements may fill many places in the little squares of the design paper, but the weave can be produced on the number of harnesses corresponding to the number of separate changes in the pattern. The eight harness weave in question is distributed over eight places on the design paper, but if the movements of the threads are examined according to the marks, it will be noticed that there are many repeats. Warp thread number one, for example, is precisely like warp threads number 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 in its system of depression and elevation, for each mark in the design paper means a warp threads up over the filling and each blank a warp thread down under the filling in the woven cloth. All six of these warp threads may be drawn in on the six harnesses

(Continued on Page 42)

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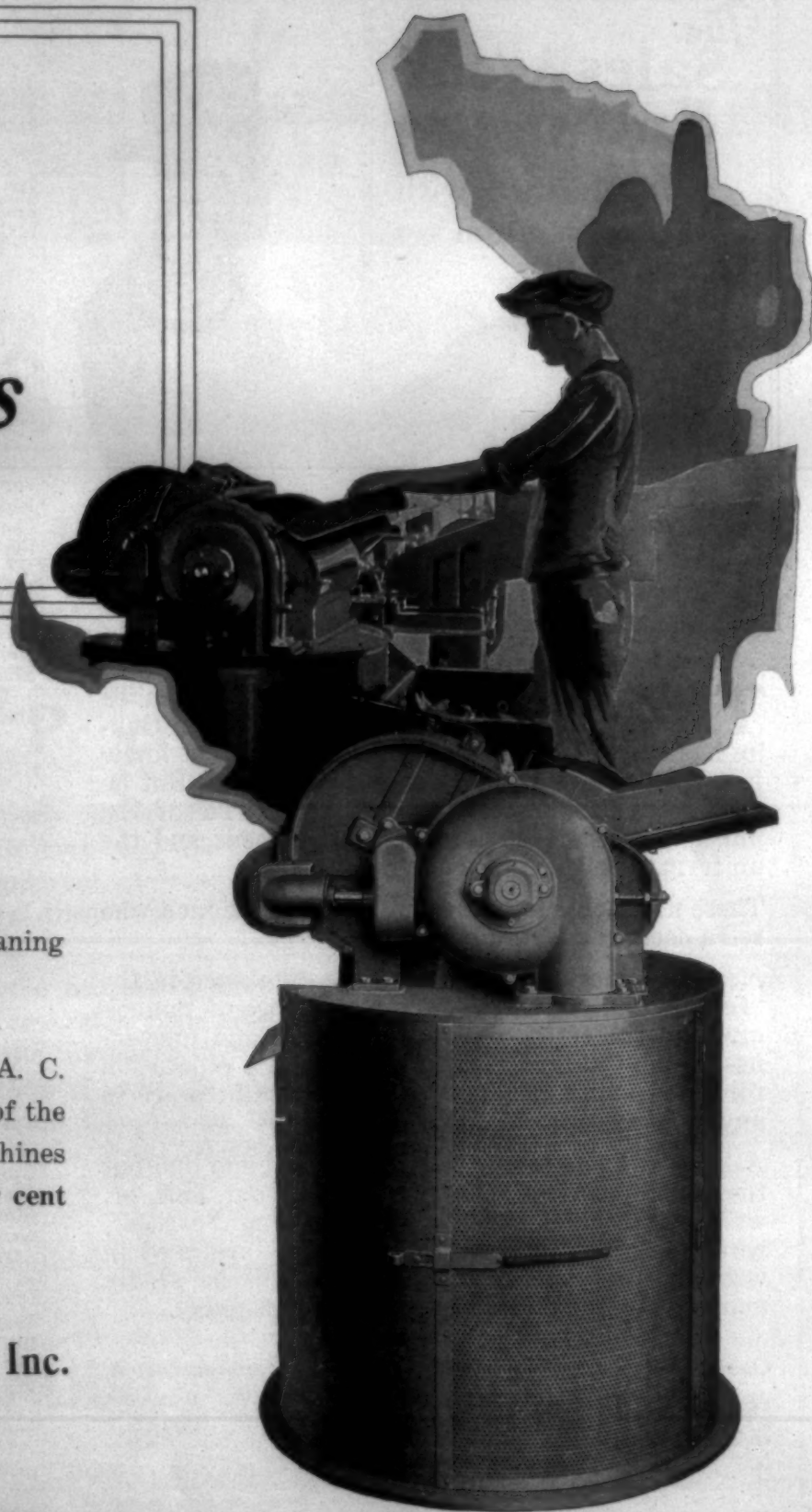
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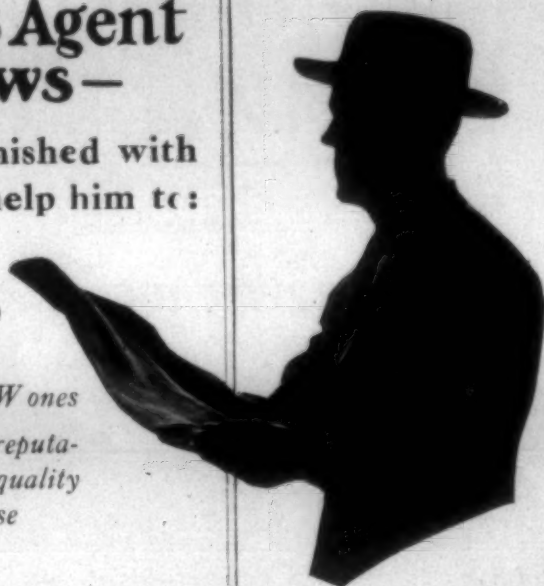
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New Type of Loom

A new type of loom has been developed by the Lucas-Lamborn Loom Corporation, of 132 Front street, New York, and 1160 Fairmount avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., and was successfully demonstrated recently before a large group of textile experts at the company's New Jersey plant.

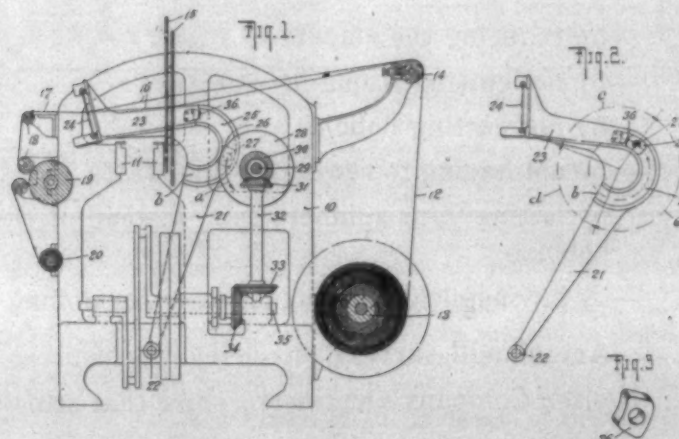
One of the distinguishing features of the loom is that the customary fly shuttle which is shot through the shed by picker-sticks, is supplanted by a shuttle carried on arms, being transferred from one arm to the other at the center of the shed. The beater movement of this new loom is operated separately from the shuttle carrying mechanism, and the harnesses are operated by cams without the use of straps and springs such as are used on the looms now in operation. The new loom also features a mechanical tension device for the take-off of the yarn from the shuttle bobbin which, supplants the customary method of relying upon waste or bristles stuffed in the eyelet in the shuttle to give proper tension to the filler thread.

The positive tension device on the new loom it is said will eliminate

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an example of the invention without defining its limits, Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic, sectional elevation of a loom with my invention incorporated there in; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing the mechanism in a different position, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a block forming part of the invention.

As shown in the drawings the loom comprises a support or frame 10 of customary or special construction and in its complete form including suitable mechanism for passing the shuttle through the shed for instance upon guides 11 fixed upon the support 10. The usual warp threads 12 pass from a roll 13 rotatably mounted upon the frame 10, over the whip roll 14 and through the harness 15 which is operated in any conventional manner to form the shed 16 through which the shuttle is passed to weave the fabrics 17. The woven fabric 17 passes over suitable rollers 18 and 19 and is progressively wound upon the roller 20.

The beater arm mechanism comprises complementary levers 21 pivoted at 22 at opposite sides of the loom in registry with each other and



practically all the breakage of the filler thread and also enables the weaver, if desired, to weave a piece of cloth having no more elasticity in its width than in its length; and this because the tension device keeps the filler thread taut at all times, allowing no more filler in the cloth than is required by the width of the cloth.

The inventor's description of the loom follows:

The object of the invention is to provide a beater arm mechanism of novel construction whereby the beater arm is operated in an efficient and simplified manner and so as to reduce wear and tear upon the parts and the noise of operation to a minimum. The invention further contemplates the provision of a novel feature capable of being utilized in other mechanisms which involve a rotatable driving member and a member oscillated thereby and including a curved groove whereby the connection with the rotatable member is brought about. The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty will be pointed out in the claim.

continued in the form of forwardly projecting arms 23 between which the reed 24 extends and whereby said reed is carried. At the proper point the levers 21 are provided with curved grooves 25 comprising arcs of circles and in which cam-blocks 26 are slidably fitted, the walls said blocks which engage the walls of the grooves conforming to the shape of the latter as shown in the drawings. Crank pins 27 are connected with the blocks 26 so as to be capable of rotating therein and themselves are connected with a crank-disc 28 carried by a shaft 29 which is journaled in suitable bearings upon the frame 10. The crank-disc 28 is operated by means of a bevel pinion 30 mounted upon the shaft 2 and meshing with a similar pinion 31 fixed upon an upright shaft 32 also journaled in suitable bearings upon the frame 10. The upright shaft 32 carries a bevel-gear 33 which meshes with a bevel-gear 34 fixed upon a shaft 34 journaled in suitable bearings on the frame 10 and driven in any convenient manner and exemplifying the drive (Continued on Page 40)

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Textile Markets of Singapore

(Reprint from Manchester (Eng.)
Guardian)

IF good trade in textiles is the natural result of bazaar prosperity, the prospects in the markets of the Malay Peninsula must be excellent. Indeed, the wonder is that there has not been a better demand for cotton goods during the past few months. Since the rubber boom began last autumn, new wealth has been distributed through every section of the community, and people have been spending it freely. Nevertheless importers of piece goods have been finding it difficult to dispose of stocks, and almost impossible to do so without loss. Three factors have been mainly responsible for this somewhat incongruous position: (a) Excessively large imports in 1925, (b) lack of confidence in Manchester prices, (c) Japanese competition.

The following figures show the position as regards imports:

Cots.,	Plain Dyed.	Printed.
yards	yards	yards
38,461,521	32,345,547	16,661,467
58,064,712	50,643,336	24,710,606
		1925

In the years previous to 1924 the imports are recorded in pieces, and therefore cannot be compared accurately, also there are a few pieces to go on to the 1924 total for the first week or two of that year, but they work each section. The large imports of 1925 were probably due in no small measure to the conditions prevailing in China. Merchants with goods in preparation for Hong Kong or Shanghai altered the finish and make-up, and shipped them to Singapore. In some instances goods were, and are still, being reshipped from Hong Kong and sold for what they will fetch.

The effects of this over-importation would have been less serious if it had not been accompanied by a continuous fall of prices in Manchester. The coincidence of large imports and falling prices has shaken confidence and caused importers to adopt a more cautious policy than the condition of the bazaars would seem to necessitate.

The closing of the China markets seems to have affected Japan no less than ourselves. Deprived of one of their regular outlets, Japanese merchants have been dumping goods in Singapore and Penang at prices defy competition, and which have made the losses incurred on English importations all the heavier. Moreover, the Japanese has disclosed such a faculty for copying English work, while English printers and merchants have been so lax about protecting their designs and marks, that there is a constant fear of Japanese imitations depressing the value of English goods in stock.

While a certain proportion of the losses recently incurred has been borne by the bazaar, most of the strain has fallen upon the importing houses. There is very little forward indent business in these markets; most of the goods are brought for-

ward by the merchant houses and sold to dealers on the spot in small lots. Consequently, when prices are falling and confidence is low, dealers need only buy such quantities as they can quickly dispose of. This has been their policy for the past few months. The fact that losses have fallen on merchants rather than on the bazaar is unpleasant at the time, but it will be advantageous in the long run. Heavy losses among dealers are apt to cause bankruptcies and defaults, thus hitting merchants most severely, damaging confidence all round, and making revival more difficult. Dealers in these markets do not specialize in piece goods or other imports; most of them are said to be interested in country produce and are thus directly enriched by the rubber boom. Whereas, therefore, in most markets good crops usually affect the demand for textiles, more indirectly through the buying power of the masses and the balance of trade, in Malaya they directly strengthen piece-goods dealers.

There are no large staple styles in the Indian sense of the term, but there are three classes of goods which importers here regard as their staples, viz.: white shirtings, grey supers, and khaki drills. These goods are sold by their chops; when demand is good all established chops are readily saleable; when demand is small only the very best chops can be sold at all. The actual taste for these styles, which are specially popular with the Chinese people, does not show any signs of evaporating; in fact the imports during 1925 show a large increase. Japanese competition has, however, pressed heavily upon the importers of the less well known chops, many importers of these being forced to sell at an actual loss if they want to keep qualities alive. English firms who would be importers of staple cottons are, therefore, faced with a difficult proposition. The taste of the people has not changed. They will probably consume more of these goods than before, so the trade is well worth retaining, but if the Japanese can continue selling at present rates it can only be retained at the expense of heavy losses. For the time being England firms are holding on to the trade in the hope on to the trade in the hope that the Japanese competition may be a temporary phase, which will be altered by the opening of the China markets or by an improvement in labor conditions.

After the staples above-mentioned, dyes are the most generally popular style coming to these markets. They may be divided into two classes—(a) plain dyes, (b) fancy dyes. The former are on plain cloths such as lawns, pongees, tussorees, and plain poplins. They differ from the second-class in that they go on repeating in the same quality and assortment. The taste for these is well established and will probably undergo a steady increase. This is

a trade in which the finish constitutes the most important characteristic of the goods. At present, skill at finishing gives the English dyers a pull over their foreign competitors.

Apart from this there is nothing to prevent foreigners from competing, therefore, that to maintain the trade ising successfully. It is probable, dyers will, before long have to reduce their charges, especially for the lower qualities.

Fancy dyes include all forms of artificial silk plains and brocades, figured poplins, limbrics, voiles, etc. This is a class of goods for which taste is growing, and which offers unlimited scope. Artificial silks alone are of infinite variety in quality and design, in both of which the market demands constant alteration—an exact repeat of an order is at present a rare occurrence. Perhaps this is not altogether surprising, seeing that most of the material is used for women's dress, and that novelty is one of its chief attractions. A great proportion of the artificial silks sampled by English firms prove too expensive for the market, and though there are a large number of English qualities in the bazaar, the cheapest trade in these goods seems to be very much in the hands of the Italians. So impossible has it proved to obtain English qualities to compete with cheap Italian productions that English merchants have, in some cases, begun to import the Italian cloth themselves.

Cotton brocades are not a large trade in these markets. It would seem as though the cheap artificial silks have superseded them for the time being; there is, however, still some demand for the better qualities where a more durable cloth than artificial silk is required. Figured poplins have just begun to be popular among people with money to spend, but manufacturers should try to produce something cheaper than hitherto if they want the trade to become a large one. In dyed lambrics and voiles or voilettes there is usually a limited demand. Both these are luxury cloths, and very low qualities are not wanted.

The trade in prints is distinctly smaller than in dyed goods. There are three more or less standard lines, white grounds, single color discharges, and batiste prints. In all of these the Japanese have been importing so cheaply that most English merchants have lost heavily and are inclined to avoid them. Printed hair cords have been in good demand for the past year or more, but here, too, there are rumors of Japanese imitations coming forward, though none are, as yet, to be found in the bazaar. Striped shirtings are taken in fairly large quantities, but here, again, Japanese goods are knocking out the English. Printed organdies are popular, and there is a small demand for high-

class prints, such as sateens and poplins. Generally speaking, though, merchants seem to feel depressed about the trade in English prints and complain that the printers adopt an attitude of indifferent confidence in the future. This is, no doubt, exaggerated but it is well for printers to realize that to sell prints in some of the Eastern markets today is a more difficult task than to print them.

New Type Knitting Machine

A new weaving machine which it is claimed is unlike any existing weaving appliance, as it does not operate on the general principles of the customary type of hand or mechanical loom, has been invented by a German machinery engineer named K. Gabler, of Esslingen. In the course of a year's experiments, during which the machine was freely used in a Karlsruhe, province of Baden, cotton weaving plant, it has been further perfected to such an extent that Professor Johannsen, of the Esslingen Textile Machinery Institution, gave it as his opinion, on the occasion of a meeting of South German Cotton Industrialists in Konstanz, that the Gabler weaving machine would entirely revolutionize the weaving industry if its use should be generally adopted.

Although detailed technical data allowing of a correct interpretation of the machine's process of operations were not forthcoming, it was stated that unlike any existing type of loom the Gabler machine has no vertical and horizontal movement likely to be detrimental to the foundation of large factories, but has a rotary movement somewhat akin to the action of a grinding disc in a plate glass factory. What is more, the Gabler machine is claimed to eliminate the din usually made by even a well-balanced and maintained loom. Its operations are said to be so silent as to be a pleasant change compared with the noise usually identifying a weaving shop from some distance. Another great advantage which is claimed for the machine is the fact that five or six of them can be operated by one worker, who, moreover, does not need to have nearly the same perfection of skill commonly demanded of a two-loom worker in a cotton mill.

The Gabler machine, so far as technical data are available at this moment, is one incorporating the "endless weft" principle often sought but never accomplished. No yarn spools are required as in the case of the Northrop loom and, since the machine operates much more silently and smoothly, weaving shops with several floors can be built without fear of early damage to such buildings.



Part of an installation of 40 Texrope Drives and Allis-Chalmers Roller Bearing Motors in a North Carolina Mill

Texrope Drives

The Balloon Tires of Industry

Like balloon Tires, Texrope Drives carry the loads without transmitting the shocks and jars. They are smooth and flexible, yet slipless, powerful and durable. In addition, they are silent, clean, simple, trouble-proof and not affected by moisture, dust and dirt.

Just as balloons are replacing high pressure, unyielding tires, Texrope Drives are replacing unflexible short center drives and space wasting long center drives thruout industry.

Write for Bulletin 1228-C



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Practical Discussions

By

Practical Men

Yards per Pound of Cotton.

Editor:

How many yards of yarn will one pound of cotton spin into 30s yarn? Dixie.

Twist in Yarn.

Editor:

What is the best twist to start a new mill to make 40s warp yarn 1½" staple carded stock, to make sheeting. Calif.

Answer to Park.

Editor:

Spinner inquires as to what is the safe limit for a break draft between the back and the middle rolls on spinning frames. The answer is not over three teeth of difference. Two is better. And for many years backing spinners thought one was enough and they got along very well with only that one tooth's difference for a break draft.

Supt.

Trouble With Clearer Waste.

Editor:

I am having trouble on fly frames and spinning, with clearer waste collecting on the front of the clearers and hanging down in front and being twisted into the roving and yarn. I would like to ask through the Practical Discussion Page if any of your readers can give me a remedy for this trouble? Va.

Answer to 410.

Editor:

Answering 410 regarding paying by the pick. Paying by the pick is the same as paying by the cut when the picks are reduced to cuts.

A 60 yard cut having 40 picks per inch will have 1440 picks in a yard. $1440 \times 60 = 86,400$ picks in a cut. If the weaver has woven 600,000 picks for the week and if 600,000 be divided by 86,400 he will have woven 7 cuts on that one loom. The total cuts can be found for all his looms and pay the weaver his same price per cut. Or the corresponding price can be paid per 1,000 picks. Either way should work satisfactory.

Pick Counter.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

Answering Spinner's complaint about his roving breaking back even while the roving he gets is all right.

Incidentally Spinner is to be commended for speaking well of his brother overseer carder for the good roving he gets. There is no use in passing the buck, and knocking the other fellow's work when it is coming along well. Commending the other fellow's work is always commendable whenever it can be conscientiously done.

Perhaps it will help Spinner to look over, to look under, and to look around and he will find possibly quite a few things which will break the roving back even when it is made "good."

Roving bobbin skewers that are worn down blunt will cause this trouble a good deal. So will skewers that are laden with waste shoes. The plass stops may be broken or missing. When the skewers are too long and stick out thru the top of the creel and full bobbins of roving are resting on top of them. The same way when the top of the creel sags.

Anything which will cause the creel to shake, like shaky floors, bent cylinders, crooked shafting, slanting creels, skewers that do not fit the bobbins and which causes the roving bobbin to wobble. Also a crooked skewer. Roving bobbins too full or too large for the size of roving. Above are given over a dozen good reasons that will cause even good roving to break back. And I hope Spinner may find that some of these things may be found to cause the trouble. Reason.

May Curtailment.

Statistics recently issued by the Government show that spindles operated during May were 88.6 per cent of a normal single shift basis, in other words night operations were so much less than the idle spindles that the total operations were only 88.6 per cent of a full day run.

A. A. Shuford to Build Power Plant.

A. A. Shuford and F. M. Laxton have applied for a preliminary permit for a power development on Wilson creek, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., within the Boone national forest, proposing to build an arch dam approximately 80 high to create a reservoir about one half mile in length. A steel penstock will extend from the dam to the power house located on the creek. The power capacity of the project is estimated at 2,640 horsepower. The developed power will be used in manufacturing or for public utility purposes.

Causes of Bad Spinning

A series of articles contributed to a Prize Contest on this Subject
Number Thirty-five

Assuming that the carding is running well, there are many things to consider in spinning. Among them are the atmospheric conditions; travelers, weight and circles being wrong; roving draft and tension; rolls not cleaned and oiled; spindles out of plumb, not oiled; bolsters worn; cap bar fingers worn; rings worn; guide wires worn, not set; steel rolls worn, dirty not oiled; top rolls not cushioned correctly; laps not cut straight; roving traverse not making long enough stroke, or slow change at end of stroke; skewers blunt, binding, broken steps; top clearers not renewed and allowed to become worn; thread boards not set or distanced correctly.

I have listed fifteen common causes of bad spinning. Yet there is another one that I sometimes find giving lots of trouble. That is where ends are running slack on the speeders the tenders, in getting this slack out, will get too much and cause the roving to pull and stretch just far enough to make bad work in the spinning room.

If I were to take charge of a spinning room, I would first get the humidifiers to working. Would get travelers right and if there was not any improvement, would go over the roving and see if it was made right and put on bobbins correctly. Next I would put on a cleaning and oiling system. The atmospheric conditions, the travelers, oiling and roving are the important factors in spinning. If these five points properly looked after, the other faults will, with a little work on the parts that are not too badly worn and those worn beyond repair thrown out, make spinning run good.

I am not a low speed man, but sometimes find too much speed. If I had charge of the room we are speaking of, I would use enough speed to get results without hurting the work. A clean, good running job means a contented set of help (spinners and doffers) regardless of pay.

Watch humidity, travelers and keep the job cleaned and oiled. Teach section men to fix flagged ends so they will run. Keep after the fifteen "causes" every day.

Fiddler.

Number Thirty-six

We will assume that have good cotton and the lapper room is running all right. We are making a 13-ounce lap and the cards are running fine. We weigh up the sliver in the morning. It weighs 60.7 and the room has about 62 per cent humidity. That afternoon you weigh the sliver again and it weighs about 60, with about 45 per cent humidity. Then the roving goes on through the slubbers, intermediates and fine frames, and probably gets there the next afternoon. Then the humidity is about 45 per cent and roving had a light streak and the tension stretches it and makes thin places. Then the roving will run bad in the spinning room, but the card room will run fine.

It may be that in damp weather, the tension runs slack and later as the atmosphere becomes dry, you do not pay the proper attention to the tension, not changing it quick enough and there is more bad roving for the spinning room, although the carding is all right. In many mills, when work is started in the morning, the humidity is about 65 per cent, which is just right, but in about two hours its gets warm inside the room. Then all the windows are opened and the humidity drops to about 50 per cent and this will result in making more light streaks and stretched roving. Enough windows should be opened to let some of the hot air out, but not enough to let the room become full of air and wind from the outside, as it drives all the humidity out.

Bad spinning often results from mixing staples or changing staple of the cotton.

Other causes of bad work are machinery oiling not well done, poor regulation of humidity and temperature, tension on frames not looked after, not having proper weight on rolls, not having proper twist in roving for the staple, short cotton, tips worn on roller bars, travelers not changed as they should be, rolls not properly oiled, poor rollers, rollers not cleaned, lack of proper humidity, slack bands causing slack yarn, variation in numbers, levers resting on back boards, improper weight on rolls, worn guides that cut yarn, draft too long, insufficient or excessive twist, worn tips on roller bars, stirrups not properly adjusted, spindles not well oiled, causing vibration; bad bolsters, spindles not plumbed, roving traverse not traveling properly, top flutes not picked properly, high speed, bad bobbins or quills, laps wrong, top clearers not picked often enough, machinery not kept clean, allowing gouts and lint to go through with the roving, which makes ends come down in spinning room. The shells may not be oiled often enough, making thin places in the roving. With all of this, the carding may run fine and the spinning run bad.

B. H. S.

Number Thirty-seven

First, assuming that the laps are perfect, and beginning at cards, bad work may come from cards improperly ground and set up, loose clothing, low places in clothing, too much draft will make weak yarn and cause

spinning to run bad. Too much draft on any process from cards on through will cause bad running spinning. Hard ends, singling and doublings will make bad work. Too much tension on any of the frames will stretch and weaken roving causing it to break back on spinning.

Rollers should be properly set for staple and stock being run. If set too close they will break some of the fibres, if too wide, it will cause thin places in roving. Crooked rollers will also cause thin places. Too much twist in roving making it hard to draw out. Not enough twist in roving will cause it to stretch and cause spinning to run bad. Foreign lint getting into roving will cause ends to come down on spinning.

Now, a few things about a spinning frame that will cause spinning to run bad: Too large a hole in roving trumpets allowing roving to spread; weights for top rollers not properly adjusted; stirrups rubbing steel rollers; too great a draft; top rollers larger at one end than other; top rollers same diameter as steel rollers causing them to get fluted; top rollers not setting parallel with steel rollers; rollers improperly set for staple and stock being run; blunt roving skewers causing roving to stretch; crooked rollers; necks of steel rollers worn; worn flutes or roller flutes gummed up with dirt; bad laps on top rollers; loose cots on top rollers; vibrating spindles; worn lifting rods and bushings; ring rails not level; rings cocked up on one side; rings not perfectly round or worn; travelers of wrong weight for number yarn being spun; bobbins that do not fit and bobbins that vibrate; slack bands; spindles out of plumb; guides too high or too close to top of bobbins; worn guide wires; guide wires out of line with spindles; worn saddles; rollers improperly oiled; worn travelers; rollers with creases or grooves worn in them; traveler cleaners not properly set so as to keep lint cleaned from travelers; rings loose in holders; spindles not properly oiled; travelers of the wrong width or circle for number being spun; too high speed; burrs on steel rollers; too much or not enough twist; roving traverse stroke too long or too short; roving traverse dwelling too long on change; too much or not enough humidity; temperature too high or too low; too long a traverse; rough separators; lever screws worn causing levers to hang in them; gauge of frame too narrow; middle steel roller running too fast or too slow.

Then of course dirt will cause bad running work. I will not mention the things that should be kept clean for fear I might take up too much space but, any practical spinner should know to keep everything cleaned as well as he possibly can. The cleaner you keep your work the better it will run. If I were to take a job with all these things existing about the first thing I would do would be to inaugurate a system of cleaning that would keep the room in a decent condition at least.

Then I would start with the cards and go on through with each pro-

cess and get drafts and rollers adjusted as they should be. Then I would go on to the spinning and adjust the rollers, then remove all slack bands and put on a competent oiler and bander. I would see that the right traveler was put on and would give the spinning a thorough overhauling as soon as I could get it done, and replace as many worn parts as possible. Then I would stay in after the section men and see that they kept the job up for it is much easier to keep a job up than it is to bring it out of a hole.

A Beginner.

Number Thirty-eight

I wish to submit my fourteen points on bad spinning, and in doing so, I am taking it for granted that the stock is good, and that the stock has been reasonably prepared in the card room. Therefore I am leaving the carding out of the discussion in these fourteen points.

Point number 1: Bad roller covering and bad roll covering material which causes bad running spinning. Rolls should have good, even cemented laps; cots must be drawn on at the proper tension and the burning down of ends should be neatly done. First class material should be used in covering rolls. It is not the material that costs the most that is the best material. The selection of the roll covering material should be determined by thorough tests.

Point number 2: Irregular and excessive speed causes the work to run bad, by causing the ends to balloon, whip together and often the traveler flies off the ring, thereby breaking down many ends.

Point number 3: Improper weighting and drafting of the rolls. If the weight is not sufficient, the rolls will not hold the stock while it is being drafted. This makes thick and thin places in the yarn. If the weight is too heavy it causes the rolls to flute, which produces weak and uneven yarn. Improper drafting causes uneven and weak yarn and bad running work.

Point number 4: Too much or not enough twist. If there is not enough twist, the yarn will be weak, and if too much twist the ends will balloon, whip-lash together and break down.

Point number 5: Roll setting: Rolls should be set to a gauge, both bottom and top. If the rolls are set too close, cockled and uneven yarn will be produced, and if the rolls are set too wide, weak yarn is produced and bad running work is the result.

Point number 6: Worn levers, lever screws, stirrups and levers that rest on creel board cause work to run bad.

(Continued on Page 24)

RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

There is, however, absolutely no extra charge for this special finish as we invoice Rayon reeds at our regular standard prices.

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Governor Asks Observance Of Cotton Goods Week

Observance of the week of June 28-July 3 as "Cotton Goods Week" is asked of South Carolina by Governor Thomas G. McLeod in a proclamation made public.

The merchants of the State are asked in furtherance of the week's observance of the week of June 28 as "Cotton Goods Week" to seek to impress upon customers the attractiveness of cotton goods.

The proclamation was as follows: "Whereas, the South Carolina Council of Farm Women, the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Newberry Chamber of Commerce, the South Carolina Commercial Secretaries' Association, and other organizations and citizens of the State have called upon the people of South Carolina for the observance of the week of June 28 to July 3, to be known as 'Cotton Goods Week,' and have requested that I issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to so observe said week; and

"Whereas, I am heartily in sympathy with, and believe I am representing the people of the State in furthering this movement:

"Now, Therefore, I, Thomas G. McLeod, governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby call upon the people of South Carolina, to observe the week of June 28 to July 3 as 'Cotton Goods Week' and I call especially upon the women of South Carolina to observe the week by wearing only cotton dresses, underwear and cotton stockings during that time, with the idea of continuing this observance as far as possible, and for the reason that the example thus set will be reflected in the increased demand for cotton goods which will be for the benefit of the operatives of the mills of the State and the owners thereof, and ultimately increase the price of raw cotton produced by the farmers; at the same time setting an example in economy of dress which likewise will contribute to the resources of the commonwealth in result.

"I further call upon the merchants energetically to present the attractiveness of cotton goods to their customers especially during this week."

Members of Fifth District N. C. Women's Federation Resolve to Wear Cotton Dresses

(Charlotte Observer)

Mrs. Charles E. Platt, president of the fifth district of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Club, called a meeting of all the club presidents in the district at the Charlotte Woman's Club, recently.

A council meeting was held in the morning after which Mrs. Platt was hostess at a charming luncheon in honor of the visitors.

The meeting here was on of the outstanding events of the season in club circles.

It was recommended that the district meeting be held in Marsville the last week in October.

The program for the meeting in October was discussed. It was decided that each of the six counties in the district have a member use her influence to persuade all the clubs in her county to join the State Federation.

Mrs. Kale, of Lincolnton, State chairman of music gave an interesting talk emphasizing memory contests in the schools. She also spoke on the Federation loan fund.

Mrs. W. T. Shore, State chairman of legislation, discussed the five bills that the women stand for and will present at the coming legislature.

Mrs. Gordon Finger, State president of the tuberculosis association, talked on Red Cross seals and co-operation.

Thirteen out of the 23 presidents were present.

The newspaper articles on the Charlotte Woman's Club cotton party were read at the meeting.

The following resolution was adopted by the district presidents: "Since it seems fitting and proper for the wife of the President of the United States to receive her guests in a gingham dress and whereas the manufacturing and textile mills are laying the blame for having to reduce production on account of women wearing too much silk and whereas the women of North Carolina have always stood by the State in all that is best for her advancement be it resolved that we the members of the fifth district do here and now pledge ourselves to wear cotton garments as much as possible in the future and use our influence to encourage others to do likewise."

The luncheon that followed the meeting was charming in every detail.

Rock Hill Women Push "Wear Cotton" Drive

Rock Hill, S. C. — Enthusiasm merged into action here when representatives of all local clubs in the women's federation met to lay plans for the proposed State-wide "Wear Cotton Dress" campaign, originating here.

As an outgrowth of the meeting, presided over by Mrs. W. D. Maginnis, secretary of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, a mass meeting of all women in the city, whether or not members of clubs, was called for 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

At this time the importance of the movement to the city, the State and the South, will be stressed and women are expected to pledge themselves to buy cotton goods and to co-operate with the movement in the State in other ways.

Near Cotton

The "wear cotton" movement is spreading. Rock Hill women are organizing to boost the fad all over the South.

If the several million or more women and girls in the South would buy one or two dresses within the next week or so the effect on the cotton market, both staple and yarn, would be almost unprecedented, say cotton mill officials of this city.

There is at least a pound of yarn, or more, to every dress, and 15 or 20 million pounds of yarn, more or less, would make a big dent in the supply of cotton mills. If the merchants of the South were to sell that much cotton goods in a week or two, the resulting effect on the commission houses and thence back to the mill, would be startling in its effect on the price of yarns.

The thing is worth trying, at any rate. Cotton goods are at least cheaper than silk and rayon products. We have an idea they are much cooler, and if everybody's doing it, it will be the style. What more could milady wish?—Gastonia Gazette.

Textile Trouble Chiefly in Mind, Evins Declares

Spartanburg, S. C. — Troubles in the textile industry are more psychological than real—more the result of fears of what may happen than of what has happened, J. C. Evins, of this city, said today on his return from Asheville, where on Saturday he was re-elected for a third term as president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Talk of a big cotton crop next fall, Mr. Evins continued, has had a demoralizing effect on the industry because it fears overproduction and unstable prices, but as a matter of fact, stocks of cotton and cloth in the hands of mills and dealers are not burdensome.

"There is too much pessimism," he declared, "and too little boosting."

Mr. Evins said that the South Carolina association endorsed plans for establishing a textile institute or research bureau in which all mills of the country will participate.

A committee made up of five members from the Southern association of manufacturers and five from the Northern, he said, will be appointed this week to carry preliminary plans for the institute through to completion.

The aim of the institute will be to discover new uses for cotton products, to set up better machinery for export trade and to obtain complete information so far as possible on all general and specific conditions affecting the textile industry, Mr. Evins said.

Personally, Mr. Evins said, he feels that the institute will result in the elimination of most of the troubles that have affected the textile industry in recent years, and that the future may be faced with hope and optimism.

Let 'Em be Cotton.

Let us have a few more speeches like Max Gardner made at Cleveland Springs a day or two ago and the women will go to wearing cotton. He showed the mill men where the trouble was. Every other business was prospering — railroads, steel, automobiles, etc. The textile men are howling and it is because there is no demand for their product. Let the women of the South turn once more to cotton and there will be a big difference.—Gastonia Gazette.

Relief For Textile Industry

(Charlotte Observer)

With brains that are being directed toward the solution of the problems facing the textile industry and with not only the industry but the community as a whole aroused to the importance of bringing about more stable and satisfactory conditions in this leading industry, it would appear that relief must be shortly found. Seldom before have the leaders in the industry found themselves co-operating so earnestly in any undertaking. Individual mills have been helped recently through careful and exhaustive analyses and surveys of the situation in which they have found themselves and it is but logical to anticipate that the industry as a whole may find relief through a comprehensive marshalling of all the facts relating to or affecting the industry in its various phases, from the buying of the raw material, on through the processes of production, to the ramifications of the markets.

Relief must be found because not only the thousands of stockholders in the cotton mills of the country (it is estimated that there are 30,000 stockholders in mills in North Carolina) and the tens of thousands of workers, but the owners of and workers in allied industries, the merchants who sell to these people and the manufacturers and farmers who produce the things usually bought by the masses dependent upon these depressed industries, are vitally affected by what happens in the textile industry. The same is true of course of any great industry.

So, the ailment or ailments that afflict the textile industry must be diagnosed and the remedy found. If the trouble is in production, experts must find and remedy it. If the trouble is in the marketing end, the trouble there must be located and a remedy applied. If a part of the trouble is in a weight of Federal and State taxes, as has been declared by a number of mill men of this section, the lawmakers of the Nation and of the State must be brought into a proper appreciation of their responsibilities and the remedy, in so far as the trouble may be there, must be applied by the legislators.

Wherever the trouble is, the chances are that it is going to be found and that the manufacturers, with a desperate situation in their industry facing them, will be vigorous in seeking the remedy. It is to be devoutly hoped that the trouble and the remedy may both be quickly found.

Receiver in Chancery Named for Cotton Mill.

Jonesboro, Ark.—J. E. McKee has been appointed by Chancellor Feltrell as receiver of the Jonesboro Cotton Mills Co. The enterprise was started about two years ago and \$200,000 of stock was contracted for. Many subscribers, however, were unable to pay their stock and delay in enlisting the interest of mill men discouraged the stockholders. No buildings were ever built or machinery purchased for this mill.



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CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 21)

Point number 7: Travelers of the improper weight and circle, for the counts being made. All rings should have a traveler cleaner on them. I have seen spinners take them off and throw them away, saying that they were no good. However they do prevent loading to some extent there by keeping many ends from breaking down.

Point number 8: Vibrating, worn spindles, bolsters, traveler rings and guide wires, and spindles being out of set cause bad running work. Spinning should be aligned, leveled and overhauled at least once every two years.

Point number 9: Bad fixing and poorly trained section men cause work to run bad. I have seen section men go to an end that had been flagged by the spinner. The section man comes along, puts in a new roll and goes on, when perhaps that end needed the spindle to be set. Things happen like the above daily, and goes on until an investigation has to be made of that section man's work. Probably the boss spinner might have thought that the work was running bad, but the cause was from the poor work of the section man.

Point number 10: Bad fitting bobbins and bobbins out of true cause bad running work. A bobbin that does not grip the spindle and hold it in position, and the bobbin out of true, permits the bobbin to rise on the spindle, which causes the end to break down and produces poor yarn.

Point number 11: A well built bobbin of yarn, and keeping traverse rods clean, prevents the yarn from tangling on the bobbin, which will cause ends to break down.

Point number 12: Poor cleaning causes the work to run bad. The rolls, roving creels, guide boards, ring and base rails, also the floor should be kept clean. A clean room seems to help everything.

Point number 13: Poor oiling causes the work to run bad, such as dry rolls and dry spindles. A dry roll causes it to drag and flute, and produces uneven yarn. A spindle that vibrates for lack of oil, causes the bobbin to rise on the spindle, which breaks down the end. All parts should be oiled at certain intervals, the time between oilings being determined by the speed of the parts to be oiled. It is useless for me to say that we allow more oil to be wasted than we use on the machinery. We all know that. Banders should be taught how to tie on a band or sew on a tape in the right way. It would be difficult to figure out how much a cotton mill loses each year on account of poor banding. However the amount must be enormous.

Point number 14: Poor management causes the work to run bad. Such as poor management of the help—oiling—cleaning and not keeping machinery in good repair.

A Hunch Back.

Number Thirty-nine

I assume that the roving is well made and is made from the proper staple of cotton for the numbers run.

There are, of course, so many things that would cause the spinning to run bad although the roving was good that I can only enumerate a few as follows:

In the first place I would not want to exceed a ten inch draft on the spinning. If the roving is well made and the staple of cotton is suitable for the numbers to be spun the draft should not exceed ten inches and with the standard twist you should get good running work, provided the spinning frames were in good condition.

There are many things about a frame which would cause bad running work, among which I will name that the frame should be properly leveled and lined; the spindles plumbed properly. The spindles should be straight and should be clean. That is, they should not have yarn or waste on them. The spindles should be properly oiled and the spindle rail should be cleaned each time the spindles are oiled. The thread guides should be properly set. The steel rolls should be clean and free from burrs, and should, of course, be spaced properly for the staple of cotton run. Slack bands, worn spinning rings, worn out skewers, etc., would tend to make bad running work. Probably one thing as much as anything else that would tend to make the work run well would be general cleanliness throughout, top clearers clean, top rolls and entire frame kept as clean as possible.

Another thing of importance is to have the right number of traveler for the numbers being spun. Bad cylinders with worn bearing, gears not set properly, bad top rolls, top rolls not oiled properly and many other things would cause bad running work.

Another item of importance is the humidity in the room which should be kept at the proper standard for the best running work. This would, of course, vary with different numbers of yarn. Different men have different ideas on the subject.

In a general way, if the foregoing are lived up to carefully and the roving is good you should have good running work in the spinning room.

A. C. M.

Number Forty

If the following brief rules are observed, I believe that the principal causes of bad spinning will be eliminated.

(1) Rollers should be in perfect condition. By this I mean they should be kept clean and free from all rough places. This rule applies to the leather roller as well as to the steel roller, for if the leather roller has a rough place on it of no more than 1/64 of an inch, this rough place will prevent the end from running. The rollers should also be accurately adjusted to the staple of the cotton. If the rollers are too far apart the staple cannot reach them, and if the rollers are too close together a knotty filling will result.

(2) All spindles should be plumbed at least once every ten months, as it is impossible for the end to run when the spindle is out of line. While the spindles are being plumbed, the frame should be lined and leveled. This will cause all gears to run smoothly, as well as the cylinder. This will also remove excess strain from the spindles and will prolong the life of both the spindles and the other machinery.

(3) The travelers should be watched carefully and changed when necessary. A rusty traveler can not pass around the ring as it should. It will pull the end so tight that it will not run. Also after a traveler has run for a long period of time it becomes worn and sharp and will cut the end as it passes around the ring.

(4) Slack tapes and bands will cause the end not to run, and if it should run the thread will be so soft that serious trouble will be caused elsewhere in the mill.

(5) The humidity of the spinning room should be kept at the proper percentage. Either too much or not enough humidity will cause bad spinning.

Section No. 4.

Number Forty-one

Assuming that the roving as it comes from the card room is as good as can be expected, but that the spinning is running badly, I shall confine this article on "Bad Spinning" to the ring spinning frame.

Beginning with the roving as it is placed in the creel, and closing with the yarn as it is doffed off and sent on to the next process.

1st. Roving skewers and steps. Let us examine the roving skewers and steps to make sure that these are in good condition, allowing the bobbins to turn freely as they should.

Worn out or blunt bottom skewers, steps broken or missing, waste accumulated around the bottom of skewers, dirt, etc., in the skewer steps, may keep the bobbins from turning as freely as they should, causing the roving to be stretched before it reaches the rolls.

2nd. Irregular or uneven drawing of the roving. There are many causes of bad spinning to be considered at this point.

I will mention just five:

(a) Gears slipping on account of bad setting, broken teeth, or not being properly pinned. (b) Bad steel rolls. Crooked or worn out rolls that have been in use until the flutes are so worn that they do not grip the roving properly as it is being drawn out. (c) Bad top rolls. Rolls with loose cots, or cots that have been damaged by hard ends, or by the fluted steel rolls while the top rolls were dragging on account of being choked with waste or for lack of oil, rolls that are packed down too much over the space that is constantly in use according to the length of the traverse of the roving. (d) Too much or too little weight on the top rolls will cause bad spinning by causing irregular or uneven drafts by some of the rolls. If this weight is too light the rolls will not grip the roving properly, thereby allowing uneven drawing. If the weight is too heavy, vibrating steel rolls and fluted top rolls will give trouble, especially on fine numbers.

Old steel rolls that have been in use for a long time will require more weight than is needed where new steel rolls are used.

The weight on the top rolls is affected by the weight levers not being kept level. (e) Extreme drafts. There is nothing to be gained by an extremely short draft on spinning and, bad spinning will always result from an extremely long draft. A medium draft, say 6-8, on single roving and 9 to 11 on double roving is best for medium and coarse numbers. Too much or too little break draft will cause bad spinning through the uneven drawing of the roving. If the break draft is too little, say 1.08, the roving will not be carried through straight, some of it running out at the end of top rolls, especially on old frames. If the break draft is too much, say above 1.30 uneven drawing may result from the back rolls not having sufficient grip on the roving while it is being drawn by the middle rolls.

3rd. Ring and Ring Rails. Bad spinning is sometimes caused by using traveler rings that are badly worn, or by mixing new rings, or rings that have been turned, along with old rings that have not been turned, thus making it impossible to regulate the traveler pull.

Ring rails out of level, cross-ways or lengthwise will cause bad spinning. Sometimes these are so warped or twisted that they must first be straightened before they can be leveled cross-ways. The same bad results will come sometimes from bad cast iron holders, holders that do not hold the rings level.

(Continued on Page 32)

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Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Quit Howling

WE heartily approve the following expression contained in the weekly letter of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company:

Although we are all anxious to do anything and everything that can be done to build up and improve the textile industry, many of us have come to the conclusion that, of late at least, there has been altogether too much distress talk in public print concerning the cotton mill situation. Much of it we believe ill timed and exaggerated.

Present conditions are, of course, unfavorable but stocks at the mills are not large and there are no stocks of consequence outside of the mills; neither are prices on an inflated basis nor is there any curtailment of buying power. There has been some over-production, some production of undesirable styles, and there are a number of mills in the country that through location, or because of old machinery, are not able to keep in the fight. For a well-equipped, well-managed mill, the troubles are only temporary. In no industry can a mill that has fallen behind the times expect to survive for long.

Things might be better, but they might be a great deal worse. We are not facing general credit stringency nor a collapse of artificial prices, nor a widespread unemployment of labor. It is a good time to keep up one's courage and do some sound constructive thinking.

Laundries Our Greatest Enemy

A NEWSPAPER dispatch has the following to say relative to the laundry industry in the United States:

Aggregate sales in 1925 approximated \$500,000,000, compared with \$270,000,000 in 1920. At this rate of growth it is estimated that by 1930 the annual volume of business will be \$1,000,000,000.

A large portion of this growth has

been at the expense of the cotton manufacturing industry.

The advance from \$270,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in five years is very largely due to the advances in the prices for laundry work that have been made possible through the organization of the laundries and their price agreement.

Many women are wearing silk and rayon goods today due to the fact that they can be laundered at home, whereas cotton goods have to be sent to the laundry at the high prices which now prevail.

Laundries by reason of their constantly advancing prices have done much to reduce the wearing of cotton goods and can be truthfully rated as one of our greatest enemies.

The laundries got \$500,000,000 in 1925 for doing, approximate the same work for which they received \$270,000,000 in 1920 which was a boom year and they predict that by 1930 they are going to make us pay \$1,000,000,000 per year.

Over-Production

THE following is an extract from a newspaper article sent out from Washington, D. C., which doubtless originated at the Department of Commerce:

"Cotton consumption in the United States has remained practically stationary, on the per capita basis, for the last 20 years. When it is considered that industrial consumption of cotton has increased very materially in that period, it is clear that household consumption has fallen off heavily. About 60 square yards of cotton goods are consumed, on the average, for each person in this country every year. In 1923, the manufacturers over-produced about one and a half billion square yards, and they have not recovered yet."

This article confirms our frequent statement that the per capita

consumption of cotton goods has not decreased and that the total consumption of cotton goods due to our increase in population is breaking all previous records.

It is true that household consumption has decreased but industrial consumption has increased to an extent as to overcome the household decrease.

The accumulation of cotton goods due to the overproduction in 1923 and previous years has been a burden upon the market but prompt curtailment this year is placing the mills in a very strong position.

It is true that even with curtailment the goods in some lines are accumulating, but such accumulations are less than "delayed buying" and any movement to buy goods will quickly wipe out the accumulations.

Overtime Operations

THERE is an idea of night operations of cotton mills that is very much exaggerated. We wish there was less but the facts are that there is not as much as is generally supposed and that for some time it has been only slightly more and sometimes less than the idle spindles.

Government figures derived from the spindle hour statistics show that the operation of cotton mills in the United States during recent months has been the following per cent of a normal day operation of all spindles in place:

November, 1925	96.0%
December, 1925	99.5%
January, 1926	98.7%
February, 1926	102.8%
March, 1926	102.1%
April, 1926	98.2%
May, 1926	88.6%

These figures show that only during two months has night operations been in excess of idle spindles.

The South's Future

SPEAKING before a group of bankers and business men at Asheville, N. C., Walter S. Case, prominent New York banker, said:

The Southern part of the United States, is destined in the next five years for the most magnificent growth that has ever been enjoyed in the history of the world by any section of similar size.

"Your people here in the South enjoy a situation absolutely unique to yourselves. You have a transportation system that is on a sound and paying basis, and you have a system that is expanding to meet the demands of your increasing business and population. I have no fears for the South. Indeed, I have absolute confidence that you will forge ahead in the next 25 years to be one of the greatest centers of population and industry in this nation."

Dumaine Describes New England's Disadvantages

IN his annual report to the stockholders of Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Treasurer Frederick C. Dumaine said:

"Complaint is often heard that the old established New England industries are not maintaining their position and that many of them are moving to other parts of the country. One of the reasons why they are driven out is that New England has few

natural advantages for manufacturing, and if the handicap of high costs and heavy taxes, to be paid in bad years as well as in good, is imposed, the disadvantage under which they labor is too great."

Dumaine has lost so much money for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company during recent years that it was, of course, up to him to give his stockholders some excuse, but we wonder how the textile industry of New England expects to come back when everybody in the industry is forever telling its disadvantages.

New England has held on to its old machinery and to the sons of its old mill managers and has forgot that old machinery must be replaced in an amount equal to normal depreciation.

In bad times as well as good times the South must remember the lesson of New England and the discarding of old machinery and of inefficient machinery must become a recognized policy.

The textile machinery of England and New England is to a large degree worn out and antiquated. We must not let ours go the same way.

New Kind of Boll Weevil

A DISPATCH from Washington says:

"To prevent the spread of the *Thurberia weevil*, the Department of Agriculture today announced tentative regulations restricting the movement of cotton and cotton products, as well as other materials capable of carrying the pest from the infested area of Arizona into or through any other part of the country."

Why get excited about the *Thurberia Weevil*?

If the farmers of the South do not use some sense about restricting the acreage we will soon be establishing boll weevil hatcheries and we may need the assistance of the *Thurberia weevil*.

Low price cotton will wreck the prosperity of the South and to prevent ruinous prices we may have to turn to the boll weevil. We have always doubted if they are as dead as people thought.

Teaching Citizenship

WE note the following in a newspaper:

"Mrs. Mary O. Cowper left this morning for Rutherfordton, where she will speak Thursday to the League of Women Voters. She will be the guest of Mrs. Deck Wilson, chairman of living costs of North Carolina. Friday she will go to Asheville, where she will be joined by Dr. F. A. G. Cowper. Both Dr. and Mrs. Cowper will teach in the Asheville Normal Summer School. Mrs. Cowper will teach citizenship and sociology and make final arrangements for the school of citizenship."

The citizenship that Mrs. Cowper teaches is a different brand of citizenship from that understood in North Carolina.

Since Mrs. Cowper came with her husband, a professor in Duke University, from Chicago she has not been able to see anything good in this State and she spends all of her time trying to correct our ways.

The Asheville Normal Summer School will hear strange things about citizenship.

Personal News

Ira Hayes has resigned as superintendent of the Savona Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

L. T. Smith has accepted the position as card grinder with the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. R. Weeks has resigned as superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Manufacturing Co.

Alfred Jepson of the Bowles Mill, Utica, N. Y., has become superintendent of the Savona Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Ridley Watts, of Ridley Watts & Co., of New York, expects to make a European trip in the next three months for rest and recuperation.

R. G. Cavney of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer carding at Catawba Spinning Company, Mount Holly, N. C.

Cherry L. Emerson, vice-president of L. W. Robert & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., has been elected president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association.

H. P. Thomas has returned to his position as superintendent of the Tellico Cotton Mills, Tellico Plains, Tenn., after a vacation of three months.

W. A. Brown has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, East Point, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Spindle Hours

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina again led Massachusetts and other States in the number of active cotton mill spinning hours during May, preliminary figures compiled by the United States department of commerce and just received here show. Massachusetts with nearly twice as many spindles in place was runner up with South Carolina third.

North Carolina mills with 6,052,346 spindles in place had a total of 1,660,140,931 active spindle hours, as compared with 1,555,605,846 for Massachusetts. That State had 11,491,548 spindles in place, South Carolina's spindle hour total was 1,433,640,841.

North Carolina likewise led in the average number of spindle hours per spindle in place. The figure was 275, as compared with 270 for Texas, which ranked second in this particular and 268 for South Carolina which State was third.

Rogers W. Davis

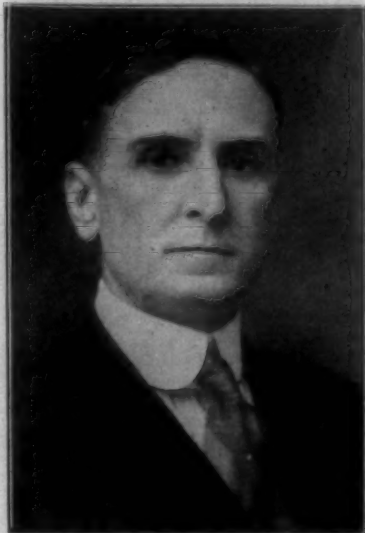
Rogers W. Davis, Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops, of Charlotte, N. C., died at a private hospital in Atlanta, Ga., late Sunday. Mr. Davis, with his wife, went to Atlanta to attend the commence-

ment exercises at Georgia Tech, where his son graduated.

Mr. Davis was born at Covington, Ga., and attended Emory College and the Georgia School of Technology. At Georgia Tech he took the mechanical engineering course, paying special attention to drafting.

He served for three years as assistant superintendent of the Porterdale (Ga.) plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, while John A. Porter was superintendent.

He was for several years in Atlanta as the salesman and engineer for the Lowell Machine Shops and afterwards went to Lowell, Mass., as agent for the Kitson Machine Shops.



ROGERS W. DAVIS

When the Saco-Petree Company and the Lowell Machine Shops were consolidated into the Saco-Lowell Shops he became Southern agent, with headquarters in Charlotte, and had filled that position for about fifteen years.

He was widely and favorably known throughout the textile industry of the South and the news of his sudden death came as a shock.

Mr. Davis had been prominent in Rotary Club circles, having served as governor of the district composed of North Carolina and South Carolina, and also as chairman of the boys' work committee of International Rotary.

He married Miss Frances Reid, of Eatonton, Ga., who survives him. His father and mother and one brother, of Covington, Ga., also survive. They are at present traveling in California.

One son, Alex Reid Davis, survives. He graduated Monday from the Georgia School of Technology. It was to attend the commencement exercises that Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to Atlanta. Mr. Davis became ill and went to a private hospital in Atlanta, where he developed double pneumonia.

He was buried on Saturday in Atlanta.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Huntsville, Ala.—Lincoln Mills of Alabama are reported to erect additional story to their mill.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Red River Mill has been put on night operation and is running full time.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Carhartt Mills, which has been closed for several weeks, is running part of the mill day and night.

Franklinton, N. C.—The new Vann-Moore Mill is about ready to begin running according to S. P. Parker, superintendent. By the end of the week 30 of the 140 looms will be in operation.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Jefferson Woolen Mills here is running day and night filling orders. It is the only woolen mill in Knoxville. Production at most knitting mills has slowed up a little recently.

Richmond, Va.—The Lubinette Knitting Mills, of Petersburg have resumed operations after being closed down for five weeks. The mill was closed down because of the death of Mr. Lubin, the owner. More than 100 operatives are employed.

Greensboro, N. C.—A contract has been awarded to the Fiske-Carter Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., by the Proximity Manufacturing Co., for changes and additions to its mill here. Cost of the improvements will be approximately \$45,000, it is stated. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Jasper, Ala.—Preparations are being made by J. M. Phillips, merchant of this city, for the erection of a \$25,000 cotton gin which will be equipped with the latest model machinery and turn out a bale of cotton every six minutes. There will be ten gin heads.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Ashe Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of infants' hose, is installing a new fancy machine, and may purchase others though this has not been definitely decided. The mill output has been trebled during the past year. An addition was built and other improvements made.

Lavonia, Ga.—The Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Company has just completed a program of work at the plant that called for the expenditure of around \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping the plant for the manufacture of a high quality of colored cotton yarns. New cards, new drawing and new opening machinery were installed. New warehouses, new dye house were built, the machinery re-arranged, new lights and new system of humidifiers installed.

Forest City, N. C.—The Alexander Mills, Inc., are operating full time day and night and shipping on an average of four full carloads of bed sheeting and pillow cases daily. Recently the mills sold 1,200 single sheets and 800 pillow cases to Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc., and has secured another big order from the same concern.

The bed sheeting and pillow cases manufactured by this company are of even sixty-four threads to the inch.

Florence, Ala.—Chamber of Commerce officials announce consummation of negotiations for a site for the Gardiner & Warring knit underwear industry which has been secured for Florence. Five acres of land have been obtained from Mrs. George P. Jones, who sold it at a much lower figure than its value and contributed \$2,500 toward the purchase by the Realty Development Corp.

J. T. Flagg, of the Gardiner War-

ring Co., has returned to New York to present the final contracts to his associates for ratification and as soon as they are returned, plans will be pushed for the construction of the buildings. The main structure will be 250 by 60 feet, and three stories in height. A dye and bleach house, 100 by 36 feet, two stories high, also will be erected.

The mill will manufacture lightweight knit underwear for men, women and children, producing about 1,000 dozen garments a day and employing 350 to 400 workers. The company now is located at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Spartanburg, S. C.—R. Z. Cates of Spartanburg has been elected president and treasurer of the Enoree Mills corporation, capitalized at \$1,250,000. His brother, M. L. Cates, has been made vice-president and assistant treasurer and W. G. Ward, secretary. Charter for the new firm is expected within a few days.

Previous to the meeting of the

directors when officers were elected and organization perfected, shareholders elected directors as follows: I. Z. Cates, M. L. Cates, N. G. Stone, A. J. Gresham and G. H. Walcott.

The organization of the new firm is the result of the purchase of the Enoree Mill and village from the old Enoree Mills corporation, which is now in the process of liquidation by the Cates Brothers early last April.

The consummation of the deal will be affected July 7 when the new corporation will take charge of the mill which is still in operation. The capacity of the plant is 33,000 spindles and a total of 330 employees is engaged in operation.

Rome, Ga.—It is reported that Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., will move 30,000 spindles to this place and will weave medigauze here. This report seems to be reliable.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Fiske-Carter Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded contract by the Piedmont Manufacturing Company for the erection of two opener rooms here. The buildings will be one story in height, one to serve mill No. 3 and the other to serve mill Nos. 1, 2 and 4. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers. The company's mills here are equipped with 202 cards, 63,412 ring and 1110 twister spindles and 1984 looms for the production of shirtings, sheets, drills and yarns.

Nashville, Tenn.—Contracts for the cotton mill to be erected at West Nashville, Tenn., by Thomas Henry & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., Robert & Co., Inc., of Atlanta, are the engineers. Boiler, Walsh & Weidner, Chattanooga; heating, John Bouchard & Sons Co., Nashville; fire protection, Rock City Construction Co., Nashville, and for a 75,000-gallon tank and tower, the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Co., Newnan, Ga. The total of these contracts is approximately \$25,000.

A site of 15 acres was acquired by the Philadelphia company for the location of the proposed mill and contract awarded to the Rock City Construction Co., for the erection of building. Equipment for the plant, to be moved from Philadelphia, will consist of 20,000 spindles and 134 looms for the manufacture of merino yarns and Turkish towels. The buildings, it is stated, will contain 110,000 square feet of floor space and will involve a cost of \$25,000.

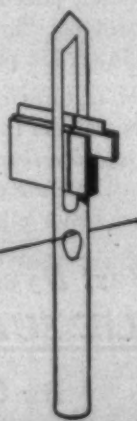
Dividends To Be Paid By Textile Plants and Banks

Greenville, S. C.—A total of \$274,735 has been declared in dividends by directors of banks and textile plants of this section at regular semi-annual meetings held recently. The dividends with one exception

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are payable July 1 and it is expected that the total to be paid out this year will probably double the present amount before that time. The Victor-Monaghan Company paid its quarterly dividends June 1.

Five of the largest manufacturing plants surrounding Greenville will have meetings within the next few days. These are: F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Brandon, Poinsett; Southern Worsted and Woodside.

Textile plants which have declared already are:

Virginia Manufacturing Company, at Fork Shoals, will pay 3½ per cent on \$100,000 common stock or \$3,500.

American Spinning Company will pay 5 per cent on \$525,000 common stock or \$26,250.

Victor-Monaghan Company paid, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on \$1,000,000 preferred stock or \$17,500; and a 2 per cent dividend on \$4,900,000 common stock totaling \$98,000.

Duncan Mills will pay 1½ per cent on \$1,000,000 of preferred stock or \$17,500.

Mills Mill will pay a 5 per cent dividend on its common stock, totaling \$13,235. Dividend on preferred stock is paid by this mill at another date.

Union Bleaching and Finishing Company will pay dividends totaling \$40,000 on its common and preferred stock.

Southern Committee Named

James P. Gossett, acting president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association on Wednesday named the committee that will handle the stabilization plans recently gotten under way by the association.

Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, president of the Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, is chairman of the Southern committee, which includes H. R. Fitzgerald, of Danville, Va.; John A. Law, of Spartanburg, S. C.; B. E. Greer, of Greenville, S. C.; and W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga.

The New England committee includes former Senator Henry F. Lip-

pitt, Andrew C. Pierce, Jr., Robert Amory, Edwin Farnham and Ward Thoron. The two committees will confer in New York at an early date.

The initial conference in New York is expected to be followed by a number of similar conferences within the next few weeks.

When a satisfactory plan is worked out it will be submitted to the industry as a whole as represented by the American and National associations for approval.

Stephenson Sees Better Times Ahead for Textiles

Better times are ahead for the textile industry of this section, according to the opinion expressed by Harry R. Stephenson, head of the Southern Bleachery, located near Greenville, S. C. Mr. Stephenson has just returned from New York where he talked with a number of mill and commission men regarding the outlook in the textile world.

"I sincerely believe better times are ahead of us," Mr. Stephenson said. "We have been having more inquiries during the past few days and that is a very favorable sign. Certain other signs, too, indicate that the worst of the period of depression not only has been reached but is now in the past. Others with whom I talked expressed the same opinion."

Bleacheries Busy.

Despite the fact that many mills over this section have partially curtailed their operations for the past few months, both bleaching and finishing plants in this section have continued to operate on full time. The Southern Bleachery, of which Mr. Stephenson is the active head, is running right up to capacity, turning out approximately 1,000,000 of finished goods each week. The Union Bleachery and Finishing Company on the Buncombe road has a weekly capacity of 2,000,000 yards and has consistently been turning

out upwards of 1,800,000 yards each week. Several hundred employees are kept busy in each plant, applying the final touches of cotton goods made in all parts of Dixieland.

Mr. Stephenson's statement that better times are ahead leads to the hope that the majority of mills which curtailed some time ago will soon be able to return to their full-time schedule. At present, many of the plants which have partially curtailed operations are still running at nights, in the effort to provide employment for all of their employees. —Greenville Daily News.

Young Swiss Studying Cotton Mills.

Edmond Bebie, a young man from Turgi, Switzerland, is spending some time in Gastonia, studying the cotton mill business. He is at the Myrtle Mills in West Gastonia under the tutelage of B. E. Jordan, superintendent at the plant.

He has been in the United States for about 12 months. His father is a leading textile executive of his country. After having located in Texas for several months, Mr. Bebie went to Gastonia at the suggestion of the Saco-Lowell shops.

Mr. Bebie speaks English with comparative ease, considering the short time he has had to master it. He speaks French, German and Italian with ease and possess a good knowledge of Spanish.

Ten Cotton Executives Will Make Study of the Industry.

Boston, Mass.—The personnel of a committee of 10 cotton manufacturing executives to study the textile situation and recommend a plan of co-operative action to lift the industry from its present depression was announced recently by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The members of the committee include Andrew G. Pierce, president of the American Woolen Company; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; H. R. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va.; B. E. Greer, Greenville, S. C.; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.

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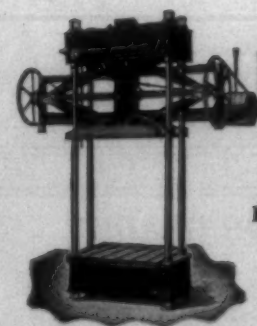
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South Carolina Representative.

What Some New England Mills Need

(Boston News Bureau)

Attention is again focussed on the New England textile situation by the decision of Lawrence Manufacturing Company and Corless Textile Mills to liquidate. In these cases it was not lack of money or of credit with which to carry on the business that forced suspension of manufacturing operations. The management confesses inability to compete at a profit. It alleges Southern competition as the cause for prevailing conditions. Are there also some other factors which enter the larger New England mill situation?

We have in mind another New England mill which, although it had practically no credit three or four years ago, under modern methods of doing business and guided by a skilful executive showed last year a 20 per cent on its common stock, after allowing 7 per cent for pre-

ferred dividends. This mill did a business of about ten millions of dollars in 1925, as compared to six millions before the executive referred to assumed charge of the corporation.

What New England industry appears to need most is to "wake up."—to use trained brains and executives and employ modern methods of doing business, whether it has to do with textiles, shoes or any other line of manufacturing. New England's resources are of little use without knowledge of how best to exploit them. If New England fails in textiles, it will not be entirely for lack of resources, but in part at least because old-fashioned executives are too slow in learning new ways of exploiting their inheritance. Massachusetts should learn, for example, that it is more profitable to aim at a big turnover at low prices than to try for too high prices.

Another fundamental cause of the decline in profits in the New Eng-

land textile mills, says one mill authority, is the traditional wage policy of old-fashioned manufacturers, who have persistently opposed the payment of employees in all departments of their organization according to the results they accomplished. This persistent policy causes the wage-earner and minor executive to concentrate his attention on securing a standard rate of pay for his class rather than on the prosperity of the mill or on the hope of rising to a higher position.

Then again, there is the tendency on the part of some mill executives to discriminate in favor of relatives or personal friends, who oftentimes are not best suited for the positions to which they are appointed. This tends to jeopardize effective work in a mill's organization and even tends to an increasing inefficiency since oftentimes the executive head himself fears to discharge such employees for fear of losing his own executive be held responsible for

executive he held responsible for his own department he would have an added incentive, and this, too, would apply to the chief executive and make him secure the best available men for the responsible positions.

In the Fall River favoritism in the appointment of members of the mill staff and towards members of the family in the purchase of mill supplies has been alleged for years, and in the minds of many is in no small degree responsible for the poor comparative showings made by many Fall River mill corporations. In recent years several textile corporations in Fall River have gone into receivers' hands, and several units have not been able to operate for several years; and there, as elsewhere, in New England, many well-posted people in the textile industry believe that the next year or so, more directorates may throw up their hands and vote to liquidate the business.

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Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia opened last Friday night in the assembly room of the Hotel Biltmore, in Atlanta, with President George S. Harris, of the Exposition Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, presiding.

The meeting was an informal round-table discussion of matters of importance to the manufacturers. These discussions embraced the operation of the Child Labor Law of 1925 in Georgia, with F. E. Land, superintendent of education of Georgia, and Paul McKenney, vice-president of the Swift Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ga., handling this subject following recommendations for amendments by Hatton Lovejoy. A discussion on "Safety in Our Mills" was led by Sharpe Jones, secretary of the industrial commission of Georgia, H. P. Meikleham, agent, Massachusetts Mills, in Georgia, and Miss Mary Dickerson, secretary of the Tuberculosis Association of Atlanta.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the association, discussed the compensation insurance and its present condition in Georgia.

The cotton textile institute, which was proposed by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia in 1925 as a means of standardizing the industry, was urged as a means of ending "destructive competition" in the cotton manufacturing business,

by George S. Harris, president of the association, in his address Tuesday morning at the Druid Hills Golf Club. Approximately 150 leading textile manufacturers and operators from all over the State were in attendance.

Other prominent speakers Tuesday morning were Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, who spoke on the necessity of improving the staple and grade of cotton in Georgia; W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, chairman of the national committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who discussed the work of the national committee in trying to solve the textile problems; and H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, of Danville, Va., who spoke on "What It Takes to Put the Plan Over." The annual reports of the association officers were read, and the nominating and resolutions committee were appointed.

Sharpe Jones, secretary of the industrial commission of Georgia, who addressed the conference on "Safety in Our Mills," said that the mills could obtain a reduction in accident insurance rates if they provided safety rules and saw that such rules were enforced.

Following the convention luncheon Tuesday noon at the Druid Hills Club, a golf tournament was held during the afternoon under the direction of L. W. Roberts, chairman of the golf committee; T. W. Tift and W. G. Broadfoot.

The annual banquet Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, at the Druid Hills Club, the report of the convention committees and an elaborate entertainment program brought the convention to a close.

The entertainment committee was composed of J. J. Scott, Norman Elsas, George S. Harris, Lee M. Jordan, A. W. Stuves, H. E. Glenn, T. W. Tift, Vaughan Saxon and W. M. McLaurine. Ladies' committee follows: Mrs. George S. Harris, Mrs. Lee M. Jordan, Mrs. William G. Broadfoot, Mrs. Norman Elsas, Mrs. E. Chapnell, Mrs. L. L. Shivers, Mrs. W. M. McLaurine, Mrs. L. W. Roberts and Mrs. W. T. Tift.

South Carolina Association Meeting

Asheville, N. C.—J. C. Evins, of Spartanburg, S. C., was re-elected president, and Allen J. Graham of Greenville, S. C., vice-president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association which met at Grove Park Inn, Saturday.

The association was addressed by Rion McKissick, of Greenville, S. C., in a comprehensive talk on "Cotton and the Cotton Industry in the South." He set forth in some detail the history of the industry, the struggle it has had for a half century, and the steps that have been taken in the last ten years to improve the industry and put it on a sound and rational basis.

The meeting was executive in character and little information was available regarding the several sessions.

The keynote of the meeting was "co-operation." The prime purpose of the assemblage was to effect such mutual understandings and agreements as would promote the common good, and promote the welfare of the industry as a whole.

About 110 delegates in all assembled for the business session Saturday morning at which reports of officers were made, and several committees made statements on special subjects which they had studied. After the dispatch of routine business, and the election of officers, the conference devoted the balance of the day to studying problems of a technical nature bearing upon the cotton manufacturing business.

Several social functions beginning Friday evening had been arranged for the conference.

Mebane Estate Put at More Than \$3,000,000.

Spray, N. C.—An estate estimated to be worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 was left by B. Frank Mebane, of this city, who died in New York recently. The will will not be opened until the arrival of his widow from England.

The estate consists chiefly of cotton mill stocks, farming and city property and \$800,000 in Liberty bonds.



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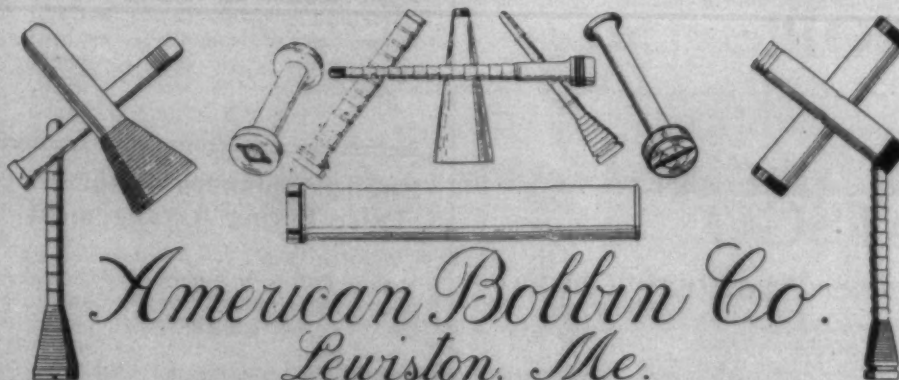
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Boston, Mass.

CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 24)

4th. Irregular Spindle Speed. Any thing that will retard or prevent each spindle going at its proper speed, (such as slack bands, bands too large or too small not fitting the whorls properly, bands loading too much, waste accumulated under spindle whorls, worn spindles or bolster, bolster steps not properly adjusted, bad bobbins, poor oiling, etc.) will cause bad spinning.

5th. Travelers. A traveler that is too light will cause bad spinning by winding the yarn on the bobbin too slack.

A traveler that is too heavy will cause bad spinning through the excessive traveler pull or strain on the yarn, and may sometimes cause thin places by drawing out the roving at the point where it is delivered by the rolls. Travelers loading, badly worn, or travelers that do not fit the rings properly will cause about the same bad results as travelers that are too heavy.

6th. Guide Wires. Guide wires that have been in use until the thread cuts a groove in the wire at the point where the thread passes over it, will cause bad spinning, by small lumps or heavy places in the yarn hanging in these grooves and breaking the thread. Keep guide wires properly adjusted.

7th. Excessive Spindle Speed. Too high spindle speed will cause undue wear on the rings and travelers, vibration of bobbins, breaking of bands, and excessive breaking of the yarn in spinning. The spindle speed must be regulated by the number of the yarn, the size of ring, length of traverse, and the quality or grade of cotton being used.

8th. Improper twist in the yarn. Bad spinning is often caused by too much or too little twist in the yarn. The twist like the spindle speed must be governed by the number of the yarn, the size of the ring, the length of traverse and the cotton being used, as well as the purpose for which the yarn is to be used. It is always bad practice to try to overcome excessive spindle speed by putting excessive twist in the yarn.

9th. The roving traverse. The roving traverse being too short, moving too slow, or standing on the change, trumpet not properly set, allowing some of the roving to run too close to the end of the boss on some of the rolls, will cause bad spinning.

10th. Bad Bobbins. Bobbins that are worn and rough around the top catching and breaking the thread, bobbins split at the bottom so that they do not grip the spindle properly, bobbins that vibrate or work up on the spindle because out of balance or bad fitting, bobbins that are too small in proportion to the size of the ring, length of traverse, etc., causing undue strain on the yarn, on warp wind when winding on the small bobbin just after the frame has been doffed, or as the traverse reaches the top of the bobbins on filling wind.

11th. Cleaning and Oiling. Bad spinning may result from lack of proper cleaning and oiling. Creels, rolls, roll stands, separators, spindles, clearers, travelers and other parts of the spinning frame must be sufficiently cleaned, the rolls, spindles, and other moving parts properly oiled, to prevent bad spinning.

Each room should have its own schedule of cleaning and oiling, according to the needs of that room, and such schedule should be posted in one or more places in the room, so that those doing the cleaning and oiling, as well as the foreman in charge of this work will be reminded to have all cleaning and oiling done at the proper time.

12th. Bad doffing and end piecing. As bad doffing and end piecing is usually classed as bad spinning we will mention these here.

The doffing should be arranged to keep the doffer out of the spinners way as much as possible, also to prevent too many of the same spinners frames being doffed at one time.

In piecing up the broken ends after doffing, the thread should not be started on the bobbins tangled, or double, or otherwise in bad shape so that it will not run off straight, and clean at the next process. A good way to start the thread when piecing up on filling wind frames, is to lift the bobbin, place the thread once around the naked spindle, then put the bobbin back in place, thus starting the thread on the bobbins in the same way as when the ends are not broken in doffing.

There are other things that will cause bad spinning such as poor ventilation, lack of humidity, poor heating in cold weather, etc. If the room gets too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, bad spinning is always the result.

"Twist."

English Spinners Adopt Price Fixing Arrangement

London, Eng.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has circularized its members on the basic price scheme with ballot forms for the American section following the undertaking asked for; "provided that a practically unanimous majority of firms affected is agreeable, we hereby pledge ourselves to observe the Federation's

minimum basis selling prices for counts of American yarns and undertake not to sell our production at less than the price issued from time to time by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association."

The committee does not expect to be able to establish even bare cost prices at first, although they feel confident success will be achieved if Federation members show the requisite determination.

New Textile Fibres

With the dawn of the mechanical era began the development of an interest in the possibilities of fibres other than cotton, wool, silk, flax and hemp. And although there have been counted some 1,500 plants from which fibrous substance may be derived only about fifteen fibres have attained sufficient commercial importance to warrant their classification under the United States tariff. Many attempts have been made to add to the list. A pretentious one was when "pita" was transplanted from Central America to the East Indies a few years ago and given the coined name "arghan" under the pretense that it was a wonderful new discovery, though it has been used by the natives of Central and South America from time immemorial. A company was floated in England to grow and manufacture the fibre as a superior substitute for cotton but the attempt turned out a disastrous failure, not because the fibre did not lend itself to commercial uses but from the financial and manufacturing ineptitude of the promoters.

Ramie (China grass) is another vegetable fibre which has been experimented with for many years. Millions have been spent in attempts to bring machinery to perfection which would decorticate ramie at a low cost, comparable with that of hand labor in China, from which source present supplies come. Further huge sums have gone in efforts to improve, hasten and cheapen the degumming operation.

The chief interest of the textile trade always centres in new fibres which approximate those of cotton and wool in length. Obviously so, for when too long they cannot be manipulated by existing machinery. This very cogent circumstance has led an Italian firm of synthetic filament makers to experiment along this path. The result so far is two new fibres, "Chatilaine" and "Seris."

"Chatilaine" resembles natural wool and can be made in lengths varied to conform to spinners' requirements. Mixed with wool in proper proportions it lends itself to the production of washable, unshrinkable fabrics which do not irritate the skin. "Seris" has a surface which imparts a high frictional resistance to slipping, thus making it bind well in spinning. It can be made of a fineness to rival real silk and is proving suitable, when mixed with schappe, for fabrics as far apart as knitted goods, plushes and carpets. It can also be effectively spun with cotton. Both these new fibres are the outcome of laboratory experiments extending over a long period followed by research made in collaboration with cloth manufacturers.

In Russia is found a new textile fibre, "Kendyr" is offered as the most promising of those being tested. It is obtained from a plant which grows wild on the banks of the rivers of Turkestan, the lower reaches of the Dneiper and on the banks of the Volga near Kazan. Ac-

cording to an official report on new fibres for the textile industry, the strength of the "Kendyr" fibre, after suitable preparation, is sixteen times that of Turkestan cotton and four times that of Egyptian cotton.

It is further stated that "all kinds of fabrics could be woven from 'Kendyr'—cambrics, voiles, muslins, satins, satinettes, etc., and that experiments in weaving yarns spun from the fibre are shortly to be undertaken."

We may observe in this connection that new fibres are invariably received by the trade with skepticism. Jute was scouted fifty or so years ago although it has been used in India for centuries, and has now become, with the exception of cotton, the most extensively used of all the vegetable fibres. There is also rayon, the synthetic fibre marvel which, when first offered, was spurned; laughed at, in fact, by many textile men. These wiseacres of yesterday frankly regarded the regenerated cellulose filament as a mere laboratory curiosity which could never come into general use. It has answered the early skeptics by taking the precedence of silk in weight of output, a circumstance which inclines to the reception with an open mind of other candidates for the recognition as serviceable textile fibres.—New York Commercial.

New Cotton Reports.

Word now comes from Washington to the effect that certain modifications, or to speak more accurately certain addenda are to be attached to the Government cotton crop reports. In addition to making an estimate of production based upon current conditions, the Department of Agriculture is to estimate production (1), assuming weather and other conditions during the remainder of the season approximates certain standards that may for convenience be termed A, and (2) assuming such later conditions approximate another standard which for convenience may be termed B. It is impossible that these "improvements" may in some degree emphasize the uncertainty of the regular forecast, and thus in a measure lessen the harm done by such forecast.

It is extremely doubtful if there is any way to make a Government forecast of crop production really useful on net balance. Just as questionable is it that a means can be found to make them harmless, except, of course, to discontinue them. Some time perhaps we, as a people, shall wake to the fact that the Department of Agriculture, along with all other departments of the Government, ought to go once and for all out of the business of forecasting economic events, whether they concern production of cotton, steel, shoes, or shaving cream. Meantime those in the community who are directly injured by the forecasting systems now in operation probably may as well make up their minds to suffer such losses for a good while to come.—Journal of Commerce.

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Textile Alumni Honor Nelson

Raleigh, N. C.—During commencement week the Textile Alumni of North Carolina State College were hosts at a banquet in honor of Dean Thomas Nelson of the Textile School who has just completed a quarter century of service to the college.

Speeches were made by T. C. Pegram, superintendent, Leak Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., J. E. McDougal, cashier, Morris Plan Bank, Raleigh, N. C., and L. R. Gilbert, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association and for twelve years superintendent of Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Gilbert, one of the outstanding textile men of the South, presented Dean Nelson a handsome chest of silver which bore the following inscription "To Dean Thomas Nelson by the Textile Alumni in appreciation of his service to North Carolina State College 1901-1926."

In presenting the gift Mr. Gilbert said: "There is a Biblical quotation that has come down to us through the years, 'Whatsoever ye sow that shall ye also reap.' He whom we are here to honor tonight has sown the seed of wisdom in the minds of hundreds of young men for twenty-five years and this seed has brought forth good fruit. I doubt if the influence of any one man during the last twenty-five years has meant and is meaning as much to the textile industry of the South as has his teaching. Today the demand is for fancy weavers and designers. And the South is awakening to the fact that Professor Nelson has been training just this type of man for a quarter of a century, and that it need not look further in its search for competent men who are thoroughly trained to handle any fabric from osnaburgs to the finest and fanciest cloths so much in demand by that adorable, elegantly dressed, God favored specimen of humanity known as the modern flapper.

"Fellow Alumni, as we sat here tonight I looked back in retrospect into the years that I have known our friend and asked myself the question, Why are we honoring him by coming from all parts of the country tonight? And the answer it, we love him because of his unswerving loyalty to his friends and his profession. No man has worked harder than he, no man has looked out for his boys while in college or after they have gone with greater care than he, that is the reason we love him. We respect him because we are now and have been for years assured that as a weaver and designer he is a master craftsman unsurpassed by any other that we have known.

It is a source of sincere gratification that we find our friend after twenty-five years of sustained devotion to the youth of, may I say, the world, just nearing the summit of his fame and the zenith of his usefulness, as we, his boys, gather here to pay extraordinary honors to his fine sincerity of purpose and that magnificent talent and knowledge of

his subject that has been the wonder and admiration of everybody who has come under his influence.

"Professor Nelson, this gift direct from the hearts of the young men with whom you have toiled for a score and more years is but a just merited tribute to your genius, your talent and your intellect, and in a small way bespeaks to you, sir, the love of a body of men that are as strong as the textile industry of the South itself, and pledges to you their continued support and approval and carries with it the wish of every one of us, that as you reach the full noontide splendor of life your usefulness will increase, and that the years as they pass will sit as lightly on your shoulders as a summer's breeze. And that your star may continue to grow brighter till State College may be to the mill owner of the South what mecca is to the Arab, and that like the Arab, he may feel impelled to make a yearly pilgrimage to Raleigh to sit at the feet of him who stands pre-eminent in his profession."

At the commencement exercises North Carolina State College conferred upon Dean Nelson the Degree of Doctor of Science. In awarding this degree, President Brooks said:

"Dean Nelson, you are now completing your twenty-fifth year as instructor, professor, head of the ing and Dean of the Textile School Department of Textile Manufacturing in the Preston Textile School, England, your native country, the testimony of your teachers of cotton manufacturing in Harris Institute, and of weaving and designing of the City and Guilds Institute, London, and your special training in the Lowell Textile School commended you to the authorities of this institution in 1901, just twenty-five years ago.

By the exercise of rare judgement on your part, and through your zeal and wise efforts, the little Department of textile manufacturing has grown into the largest textile school of the South and one of the largest schools of instruction in cotton manufacturing in America.

Through your services as Commercial agent for the United States Department of Commerce, as agent for the Tariff Board, as special expert for the United States Tariff Commission, as special agent for the Bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, you have made a distinct contribution to your adopted country.

"Through your long career as a successful teacher of young men, through frequent contributions to the public press, and especially to the technical journals, and through your books on textile manufacturing, which take high rank among the leading textile books on this subject, you have been a distinct factor in enlarging the textile business, especially of the Southern States."

Therefore, on the recommendation of the faculty, and with the approval on the Board of Trustees, this institution confers on your the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science.

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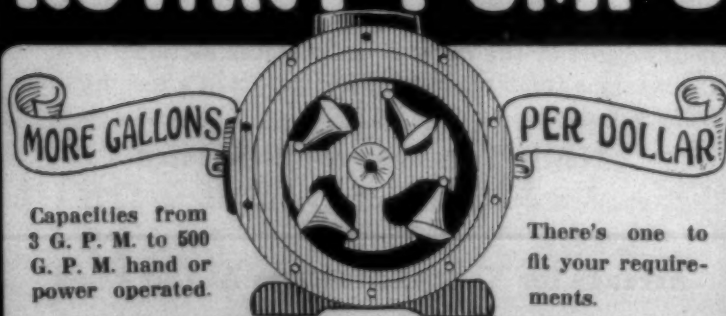
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Silk Worm Experiment in North Carolina

(Continued from Page 12)

cult to get along with in a professional way than a few litters of pigs, or a flock of Plymouth Rock chickens, or a herd of goats. They appeared to be contented and tractable.

Perhaps it is because China has had a monopoly on them for 4,591 years that they appear to be casually mysterious. Things that come from China are forsooth mysterious, and naturally silk must have some mystery about it. They somehow don't seem to belong to this country, and Roseboro still gapes at them whenever they get a chance at them.

They look for some occult phenomenon, and after all there isn't a thing to see save three million worms concerned principally in a contest that has for its object the determination of the champion leaf-eater of the lot. They are not noisy about it. They just set to and eat as fast as a half dozen women and girls can shred the mulberry leaves and pile them where they can get them.

Confirmed fisherman would no doubt have an urge to reach for a hook at the bare sight of so many worms lying easy to hand. They might make excellent fish worms, but apparently they make better silk, if left there with their endless eating of mulberry leaves. Apparently they never take time off for sleep. They just eat and eat and grow and grow.

Aside from the production of silk, the life of a silk worm seems a useless, purposeless sort of thing. The goal of all worms is mothhood, but after it is attained they do nothing about it but lie around for three or four days, lay a prodigious quantity of eggs, and then die. They die as soon as this function is encompassed, the male not even waiting to see his children born. He dies as soon as his fatherly offices are performed.

So also with the mother moth. When she has laid her last egg she folds her wings calmly and dies, leaving her eggs to the world to be taken care of. She has nothing more to do, and probably it is better that she die than to drag out an aimless and quite unnecessary existence. It does seem a trifle cruel, though, to think that she never gets to associate with her offspring, and enjoy their company.

When the eggs are laid they are taken carefully and stored in a cool place. The temperature must be kept below 50 degrees or else the eggs will begin to hatch out. There is no further use of them until next year, and they are held in the dormant state until mulberry leaves have attained their full growth next year. Then they are hatched and set to eating the leaves again, and the 40-day cycle of their life is begun again.

These infinitesimal eggs produce infinitesimal worms. Three million of them can be spread on a piece of paper the size of this page. A few mulberry leaves, and they begin

to grow, and within five days they have to be put into larger quarters. They are spread out again on a wider screen and given more leaves. The young worm is scarcely visible to unassisted eye, but by the time he has eaten a few batches of leaves, at about the end of the 28 day, he is three inches long and bigger around than a pencil.

His sides are almost opaque, and through the walls of his body can be seen the silk he is beginning to store up against the day when he will begin to spin his cocoon. He rests for three days after he has attained his full growth, and then he begins the cocoon. The spinning takes him three days more, and then he rests again. Within the cocoon he is hermetically sealed and he settles for a brief period.

At the end of this period he discharges a tiny drop of oxygen that nature has thoughtfully placed in his beak, and the hard walls of the cocoon begin to dissolve at one end. Presently he emerges from the cocoon, with his wings stiff and useless. A few hours more of waiting, and he comes into life. He looks around for a likely lady moth, and pays court to her. They form an alliance, and presently he is dead. Twelve hours more and she begins to lay her eggs and then she is dead.

The old books describe minutely the process of killing the moths before they cut through the chrysalis. Mr. Payne declared that this practice is archaic, and that new machinery available in this country, and to be used in the Roseboro undertaking, eliminates the necessity of killing the worm before he does any damage. These processes are rather too technical to warrant description here, but the projectors of the new industry declare it is beyond the experimental stage.

Is it going to work? Time and the experience of these three men who have launched the industry in Sampson county must tell that story. Profound skepticism attended the launching of the business, and still obtains in many quarters of the community. They are watching it closely. Perhaps a little too closely for the convenience of those who have to feed the worms. They get in the way.

Now there is less skepticism and one hears of other people thereabouts who have trees, or who have a place where they could plant them. Such possibilities of profits as silk at a dollar and a quarter a pound, and with worms to do the burden of the heavy work, cannot but have their appeal. Agriculture as an industry in Sampson county is not in the healthiest state in the world, and a substitute for cotton is not to be ignored. Dr. Underwood and his brother and Mr. Payne have faith, work—and worms.

Grasselli Chemical Co. Extending Charlotte Stock.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, which recently established a depot at Charlotte for the handling of heavy chemicals, are now enlarging their stock by the addition of commercial acids and several other products.

Proper Care of Belts

This is a talk on belts in textile mills. If you go into the average mill you will find belting around here and there in the various stages of preservation. In the the weave room you may find belts made up of four or five pieces of leather joined up together with belt hooks, or lacing of some sort, whereas it has been proved beyond a doubt that belting lasts twice as long when lapped and cemented together as when an inferior joint like wire lacing or hooks of any type are used.

Usually in the mill business one inferior joint is necessary in caring for belts, but no belt should have more than one such joint. I have seen a room of ring spinning frames with a pile of antiquated belting in the corner and because such mills have no method of checking up on such supplies much of it goes out of the mills as soles for shoes. And in some cases many inches of new belting goes out in the same way.

Some mills will have the belts well cared for in the matter of laced joints and loose leather in the corners, but many overseers insist on keeping the belts so tight that the shaft bearings call for too frequent attention, with the result that the belts last for a much shorter time and the belt expense is much greater in consequence than in other rooms of the same mill. This occurs where the management does not take the trouble to charge up to each room the amount of belting that it uses.

On Cleaning Belts.

Once in a while you will find in a mill a machine shut down because the belt surface has become glazed and cracked owing to not properly cleaning, and greasing it from time to time. But if one should get into a mill at starting time some fine spring morning he may find from one to a dozen frames stopped simply because the dampness of the atmosphere had stretched the belts to such a point that they will not drive the machines. The writer has actually seen such a situation in a country mill where the drives from the overhead shafting to the machines were quarter-turn bets.

In other cases belts have been found running half on and half off the pulleys, something that should never be allowed because it ruins a belt in short order. Belts have also been found in mills that are too slight for the work required and stretching almost to the breaking point, thereby requiring more attention than they should have if properly set up for the job. Oftentimes wide thin belts are seen in mills when what should be used are narrow thick ones.

Perhaps one of the worst features seen in many mills is the small regard paid by the average overseer to the tension of a belt. About the only thing that an overseer looks for is that the belt will drive the machine after he has fixed it. But he does get upset when too much has been cut off and it becomes a hard job to get the belt on again and when it is on begins to heat up the bearings. Or, again, when he

puts it on with insufficient tension and it does not operate.

As a matter of plain fact it has been proven in actual practice that the life of a belt is much shortened if care is not had to get the best tension possible: The belt is allowed to drive a machine until it becomes too loose to drive it to capacity. Then the machine is stopped while an amount to cut out is guessed at by the overseer or his assistant and the belt is put on again. This not only entails a loss of time in machine production, while the machine is stopped, but also means that the belt has been slipping for some time before the operator noticed it and takes the time to fix it. When this happens some overseers will apply a little resin to make the belt pull a little longer.

Now my experience has been that the average leather belt stretches about 6 per cent of its length during its useful life, the greatest stretch occurring four to 12 months. After that the stretching becomes more or less uniform, all depending upon the care given the belt. Moreover, belts properly proportioned for the work intended must be tightened about every two to six months. In fact, it is my belief that this work should be handed over to the machine shop and let the men there do the inspecting and the taking care of belts. If some department is made responsible for the upkeep of the belting system in the mill they can then be taken up at regular intervals in advance of the time they should begin to slip. This work can be done at the noon hour each day or after closing at night. In this way production would not be interfered with. That's my belief.—Fibre and Fabric.

Over-Production

Volumes and volumes of advice are being given the textile manufacturers of the South on the best way for them to get out of the difficulties in which they find themselves as the result of an over-production.

In a final appeal they went to Mr. Hoover, and the result of their conference is not yet known. Mr. Arthur Lowe, of Boston, says the industry is over developed and urges some controlling influence in the cotton industry such as is had by the steel business.

The High Point Enterprise thinks the industry needs adequate classified statistics. Statistics should be available from an official source. The Enterprise says:

"Not only the textile industry but others may fall into evil days unless they apply scientific regulation to their production. The over-supply of one kind of goods results in disastrous market conditions, which often could be averted by cooperation of the manufacturers in the regulation of classified production. Ahead of such intelligent cooperation data must be compiled. Indubitably the textile industry can improve its own estate and provide for its prosperous growth by taking thought of the conditions under which it lives."—Gastonia Gazette.

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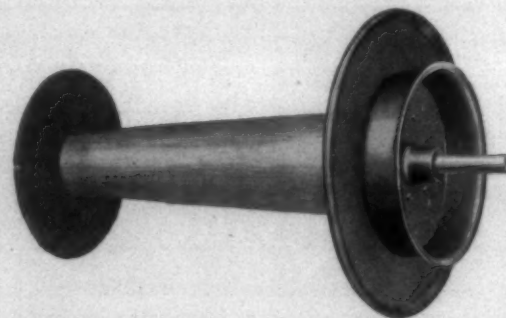
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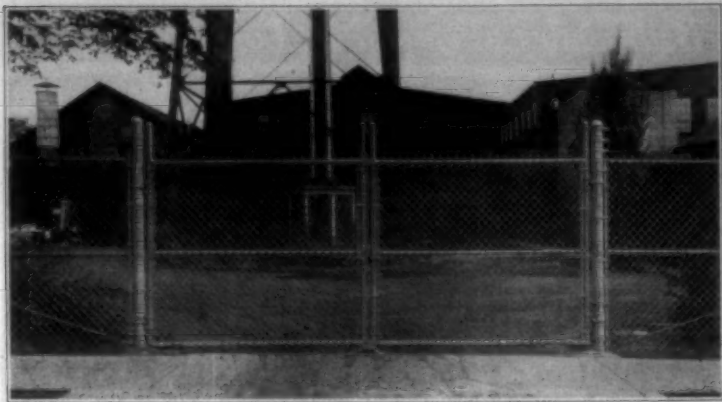
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Preparation of Cotton for Dyeing

While it is a recognized fact that certain dyes possess the property of dyeing cotton fabrics unevenly, it is also recognized that the condition of the fabrics to be dyed plays a most important part as to whether the dyeing is even (or level) or otherwise, according to the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., in a recent issue of 'Dyestuffs.'

It is well known to all cotton goods manufacturers that warp sizing or dressing is necessary to aid in weaving; without such sizing some imperfections will show which cannot be remedied. It therefore becomes necessary after the goods have been loomed to subject them to such processes as will remove the size or dressing, leaving them in a perfectly clean condition, free from all fats, waxes, starches and other size constituents.

The usual process is to boil the goods in an alkaline solution in a kier, afterwards washing thoroughly or to subject the pieces to the action of a dilute extract of malt or other enzyme that has a resolving action on the starches used. After "malting" the pieces are thoroughly washed with water, when they are ready for dyeing.

Kier boiling or malting, besides removing from the pieces those extraneous matters that act in preventing level dyeing, also aids in preparing the pieces to ensure proper penetration of the dye through the thickness of the fabric. This is particularly to be observed in dyeing cotton plushes and velours that are more or less tightly woven, not to mention other classes of cotton fabrics.

It is not the purpose of this brief note to go into the details of kiering or malting, but to direct attention to the necessity of proper preparatory treatment of cotton fabrics before dyeing, so that the dye will meet with no resistance when the pieces are in the dye bath.

Another factor that contributes to uneven dyeing of cotton piece goods, and one which is often overlooked, is the use of too strong a dye solution at the commencement of dyeing, coupled with too high a temperature. Experience has demonstrated that the most satisfactory results in dyeing are to be secured by commencing dyeing at a moderate temperature and with a dye bath that does not contain too much dye.

It is better to begin operations with a weak dye bath, gradually adding more dissolved dye as dyeing progresses. This applies equally to the production of light shades, as well as for medium or heavy shades, keeping constantly in mind that for level shades the goods must first be well boiled out to remove whatever size or dressing they contain.

The necessity for properly boiling out cotton goods will be at once apparent when it is realized that raw cotton contains on an average 2 per cent of natural waxy matter. It is believed that this waxy matter is not thoroughly understood, that is has not been a melting point of

about 190 degrees F., and that it solidifies at about 175 degrees F. It is also known that it is more or less soluble in weak alkalies and also in soluble oils.

Much of the difficulty experienced in dyeing cotton is due to the presence of some of this waxy matter that has not been completely removed from piecegoods or from yarn.

Another point that has a distinct bearing upon level shades is the compatibility of two or more dyes when employed together. As a rule, most shades that are dyed upon fabrics are the result of combining two or more dyes and seldom the result of using only one dye. It therefore becomes necessary for the dyer to choose his dyes from those which actual experience has taught him will work together. This knowledge is not to be gained from books but must be secured from actual observation over the dye kettle.

Coupled with a judicious selection of dyes must be included the use of soft water. While hard water may not be objectionable for certain shades or combinations of dyes, yet it is desirable in dyeing most shades on cotton fabrics to make use of naturally soft water and not attempt to effect a softening of the water in the dye kettle by adding chemicals. The addition of water softening chemicals to the dye bath has a tendency to increase the possibility of imperfect penetration of the fabric, uneven dyeing, or both.

Warp Puckering in Rayon Striped Goods

IMMENSE trouble has been experienced in the trade from puckering, or otherwise, of striped goods in which rayon stripes were part of the pattern, or ornamentation, and this is especially true of those fabrications which are to be used for wash purposes, such as shirtings, waistings, etc.

Rayon is very hygroscopic in its nature, which can be easily seen by reeling a small skein on a testing reel so that the length is accurately known. Let this then be wet out in its slack condition, and laid down to dry naturally, without subjecting it to any tension whatever, and then let it be wound back on the reel again under exactly the same tension under which it was originally wound, and it will be found to have shortened substantially. Different makes of rayon may be expected to give different results in this respect, and it is very desirable that manufacturers using this product should make such a substantial number of tests on various lots that are passing through their works that will have an ascertained body of facts for their subsequent guidance.

Rayon, as it is generally used, will be in stripings from, say, 1-16 of an inch wide, to 3-4 inches wide, and the weaves employed will be satins and various dobby patterns. The rayon should always be carried on a separate warp beam, and the critical question for the manufacturer to determine is what amount of tension weight to put on the rayon beam carrying the cotton ground. If the rayon is not woven slackly

enough, the result will be that after the goods have gone through the finishing treatments, (in which processes the whole fabric can be held out at sufficient stretch to keep all the threads uniform), a contraction of the rayon will take place, and puckering of a more or less decided character will appear in the cloth. Sometimes the goods, closely folded in the piece, will remain smooth and true even for months, but, when opened up and handled by the cutter in the making of his garments, a creeping up in the length of the rayon will begin, and puckering of a very noticeable kind will ensue. Then, when the goods are wet out by the wearers of the garments when they come to be washed, an extreme contraction will take place, and the garments will be almost, or quite, unwearable in consequence and no amount of ironing will make them smooth again. The effect of the puckering is likely to be most acute where the rayon is condensed in stripes of fair width, and is less observable when it is broken up into a series of very narrow stripings through the goods.

On the other hand, if the rayon warp be too slack, it will follow that the satin or dobby stripings in which it appears in the cloth will not lie smooth and which would be distinctly detrimental.

These are matters that can only be determined by each mill on the "cut and try" principle, that is, by the making of sample warps of typical character in connection with which special records should be made of exactly the amount of tension on each of the two beams. After a few yards of cloth are woven, a mark can be put in the goods, and the tension weights changed, and so on at intervals through the piece. Then these different lengths can be cut apart, and can be attached to the ends of other pieces that are going through under standard conditions, and the effect of the tensions on the resulting cloth can then be determined, and the information so gained will be a guide to the mill when weaving a similar cloth against orders.

Such puckering as has been referred to may not only mar the appearance of the goods, but may also exist to such an extent as to the sizes into which the garment manufacturer has cut them. An immense amount of trouble has come to the front in trade in connection with this matter, and through which many law suits have arisen even with the most prominent and efficient manufacturing concerns, so it is evident that it is the part of prudence for every manufacturer to make extensive experiments on his own behalf, so that, in making such styles, he will know just what to do and what not to do. —Textile American.

Cotton Textile Co-operation

Now that widespread attention has been attracted to recent endeavors on the part of important cotton textile manufacturing interests to promote research, to improve and increase current information of a useful character and to induce more effective co-operation in matters

that have to do with better merchandising, certain broad and basic questions of more advantageous organization for these purposes might well be given careful consideration.

There are two large cotton manufacturers' associations in existence, one in New England, the other in the South. The common work of both was brought together during the war by the appointment of a national council made up of members from both, and continued since because of advantages disclosed in acting on common problems. There are also many State and territorial organizations. During the war the co-operative necessity was so compelling that no difficulty was found in securing harmonious work. Since the war there has come a need for common action to meet a demoralized state of things in production and distribution, as well as a lack of national support for the work of increasing consumption of cotton goods.

It would seem to be opportune to suggest that while work already agreed upon is proceeding, direct efforts should be made toward uniting the two large and influential manufacturing associations in common membership, for the more effective utilization of opportunities in research, statistical compilation and publication, and the like, either through the departments of the associations themselves or in co-operation with textile schools and colleges that are being directed or assisted by men in these organizations, and in other directions.

As the desire is growing for a closer alliance of the manufacturing and mercantile divisions of the industry, it might be possible, after a union of the two large manufacturing organizations has been effected, to invite membership from mill agents or others directly associated in the distribution of cotton products. Possibly, later, raw cotton men could be induced to join for the support of nation-wide work for the benefit of the industry. This would still leave the field open for the continued growth of State organizations, such associations as the Arkwright Club of Boston, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, or the many smaller State or territorial bodies that have local work to do. The organization of a "Textile Institute" under the auspices of such a national body might follow as a matter of course.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Another New England Mill Liquidates

RECENTLY the stockholders of the Cordis Mills of New England decided to liquidate and dismantle and now the stockholders of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Mass., have made a similar decision.

A peculiar feature of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company liquidation is that, although the stock has been selling at 52 to 56 per share, their net quick assets of \$2,227,000 will give the stockholders \$88 per share and it is estimated the sale of real estate and machinery will give them an additional \$77 per share.



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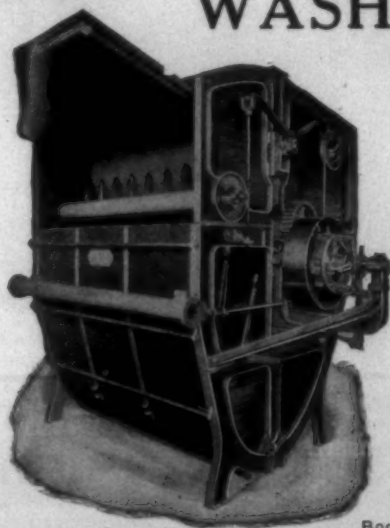
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New Type of Loom

(Continued from Page 16)

ing mechanism for operating the beater arm mechanism; the said shaft 35 may also carry the mechanism whereby the shuttle is caused to travel through the shed 16.

The grooves 25 are curved in arcs which in radius correspond to the radius of the circular path described by the crank-pins 26 in the operation of the lever the grooves 25 will be in concentric registry with said path. In the preferred construction a bumper 36 of rubber or its equivalent is fixed at one end of each groove 25 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 for the purpose to be more fully described hereinafter.

In describing the operation of the machine it will be assumed that, at the start, the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2 which represents the start of the forward movement of the reed 24 to pack the filling threads. As the machine operates the crank-disc 28 is rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow 2 in the drawings which causes the blocks 26 to engage and exert a push upon the bumpers 36 and to thereby assist the starting force of the cam blocks 26 exerted upon the walls of the grooves 25. As the rotation of the crank-disc 28 continues, the action of the blocks 26 upon the walls of the grooves 25 will swing levers 21 forwardly until finally the position shown in Fig. 1 is reached, at which time the reed 24 which has partaken of the aforesaid movement of said levers has performed its function of packing the filler threads. Continued operation of the crank-disc 28 will shift the blocks 26 further along in the grooves 25 from the point occupied by said blocks in Fig. 1 toward the ends b of said grooves, and will cause said cam-blocks to act in a reverse direction upon the walls of said grooves 25 and consequently swing the levers 21 and with them the arms 23 and reed 24 back to the position illustrated in Fig. 2. As the parts return to this position the cam-blocks 2 are located near the ends b of the grooves 25 and the latter are in concentric registry with the circular path of the crank-pins 27, in the manner indicated in Fig. 2. Because of this fact continued operations of the crank-discs 28 will slidably shift the cam-blocks 26 from points near the ends b of the grooves 25 back to the bumper 36 without however causing any pivotal movement of the levers 21 and their associated parts. In other words the beater mechanism is permitted to dwell or rest, in its rear-most position for a sufficient period of time to permit the required other mechanical functions of the loom to be performed. The operatives arcs during which the forward and return movements and the dwell of the beater respectively take place are indicated by the accurate arrows c, d and e respectively.

During the described operation of the parts the cam-block 26 accommodate themselves, by movements about the crank-pins 27, to the changes in the position of the grooves 25 and provide an increasing forward push to the beater arm at the point of divergence of the

two arcs represented respectively by one of the grooves 25 and the circular path of the co-operating crank-pin 25. The provisions of the cam-blocks 26 and the grooves 25 in combination with the crank-pins 27 thus comprise a novel connection between the beater arm mechanism and the means whereby the same is and which does away with a major portion of the wear and tear upon the parts present in existing arrangements and at the same time reduces the operative noises to a minimum.

The provision of the cam-blocks 26 also does away with any tendency of the parts to bind in the grooves 25 as would be the case if rollers were substituted for the blocks; the co-action between the walls of the blocks and the walls of the grooves is always such that a smoothness of operation comparatively free from frictional disturbances is secured. While the novel features above mentioned are specially adapted for use in connection with the novel beater mechanism herein shown and described, it will be obvious that said features are capable of being used in other mechanisms which include a rotatably operated crank-disc and a member pivotally oscillated thereby.

The Anderson Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

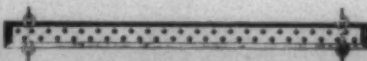
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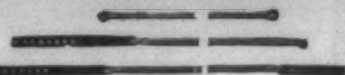


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Reports to Show Four Cotton Figures

Washington, D. C.—Four cotton crop figures will be published this year in the semi-monthly reports of the Federal Crop Reporting Board, W. F. Callander, chairman of the board, announced.

One figure will be a forecast of production based on the condition of the crop at the time the report is published. A range of forecast will be given, showing the board's estimate of both the minimum and maximum size of the crop. The fourth figure will be an estimate based on average abandonment of acreage of the past 10 years.

The board's minimum estimate will be based on conditions and acreage at the time of the report on the assumption that conditions thereafter will be the same as in the three boll weevil years, 1921, 1922, and 1923. The maximum figure will be condition and acreage with the assumption that conditions the remainder of the season will be the same as in 1924 and 1925.

The Crop Board has mailed blank forms of the report to all cotton exchanges to enable members to familiarize themselves with the new procedure in advance of the July 2 estimate on acreage, condition, and probable production of cotton.

The form of the report is as follows:

"A United States cotton crop of — bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1926 is indicated by the condition of per cent of normal upon the acres in cultivation June 25, as estimated by the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture. This estimate is based upon data from crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State boards (or departments) of agriculture and extension departments.

"The final out-turn of the crop will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season more or less favorable than usual. If developments during the remainder of the season are as unfavorable to the crop, as during 1921, 1922, and 1923, a total production of about — bales might be expected on the estimated acreage.

On the other hand, if later developments are as favorable to the crop as during 1924 and 1925, a total production of about — bales might be expected.

Production and Condition.

"Production in 1925 was 16,085,905 bales; in 1924, 13,627,936 bales; in 1923, 10,139,671 bales; in 1922, 9,762,069 bales, and in 1921, 7,953,641 bales.

"Condition on June 25 in 1925, was 75.9 per cent of normal; in 1924, 71.2 per cent; for the five years, 1921-1925, 71.5 per cent, and for the ten years, 1916-1925, 73.5 per cent.

"The area in cultivation on June in 1925; 25, 1926, was — per cent than in 1925; — per cent than in 1924; and — per cent than the average of the five years, 1921-1925.

"If the per cent of cotton area abandoned during this season should be equal to the average of the last 10 years, the area which would re-

main to be harvested in the United States that acreage the crop of bales indicated by the June 25 condition would approximate a yield of — pounds of lint cotton per acre."

Mr. Callander's Statement.

"Elimination of the June condition report this year has resulted in some complaint on the part of cotton traders, estimators, and other market interests," Mr. Callander said, "but there has been no complaint from farmers."

The Crop Board still believes, he indicated, that the semi-monthly reports should also be eliminated but the board is compelled by congressional order to make the estimates.

The agricultural officials are much interested in the possibility of passage of the Vinson bill which provides for a cotton acreage census of that kind would provide a valuable additional base for the crop reports.

Bemberg's Machinery Shipped from Europe

Bristol, Va.—Machinery for the new \$17,000,000 rayon plant of the American Bemberg plant at Elizabethton, Tenn., now is on its way from Europe, according to an official of the plant here. The initial unit of the huge plant now is in the final stages of completion and will be in operation as soon as the machinery is installed.

Officials of the American-Bemberg company expect that the plant eventually will employ 25,000 persons and that it will be larger than the headquarters plant in Germany, now the largest of its kind in the world. The first unit will have about 1,800 operatives.

Elizabethton, 30 miles from here, is growing rapidly under impetus provided by the construction of the big mill. Housing facilities are taxed but new homes are being erected. The town, now with 2,000 inhabitants, is expected to be a city of 50,000 in five years.

Manufacture of Fancy Goods—9

(Continued from Page 14)

and the contemplated pattern of the designer correctly woven, or they may be drawn in on one harness and still weave the pattern right, for all of these threads make equal elevations and depressions.

Warp threads number 2 and 7 are alike in their interlacing motions in the weave, but differ from those of the other numbers and consequently must be drawn in on a separate harness. Thus the eight harness weave is reduced to a two harness weave. In order that the drawing-in may be correctly done, a drawing-in draft has to be provided. Threads 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 on the back harness. Drafting of larger and more complicated designs is accomplished on the principle.

In a mill in which the looms are designed for plain goods with respect to the harness movement, drafting becomes a necessity when fancy weaving is undertaken.

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Harris Outlines Plans for Textile Institute

(Continued from Page 8)

ing the price index. Contrast this with the present, when you are basing your judgment upon the meagre and often incorrect information at your command. You often know after large unsold stocks have been accumulated; you know after prices have been reduced to or below cost. You know innumerable things when it is too late to avoid losses. I think we know that if we are all wise enough to report fully and honestly, we will have information in the aggregate that could be worth millions annually to the mills as a group. This does not in any way affect the differential between one mill and another. If you think you have certain advantages that are yours for certain good reasons, you are not giving up this favorable position but you are putting your competitor in position to avoid doing things, through ignorance, that have cost you enormous losses in the past. You cannot kill him, my friends; you may fight him to a finish and break the corporation but the physical property stands and the product will continue to meet yours in the market unless you buy his plant and shut it down.

This "textile institute" suggestion carries many other features, such as group advertising both at home and abroad, as you have seen so effectively handled in other industries; research work in many lines including a continual search for new uses for cotton cloth. I could talk all day about what this institute could do if supported by even 75 per cent of the mills of America, but this is not necessary. It is inconceivable that any manufacturer could have failed to notice the tremendous value of the institutes now operating in several of our major industries and, in the fact of this, can we possibly afford to continue our textile industry without such a central institution? I believe that because of certain conditions, a cotton textile institute is more essential than any other. Properly organized and functioning, it should have a stabilizing influence on our markets from cotton to the consumer; it is easily conceivable that this institute may be made to serve the man back on the farm who produces our cotton. He also has suffered for years for the want of intelligent guidance and no institution exists today that is in position to see his immediate future as would be a cotton textile institute fully supported by all departments of the industry. No one is more interested in the success and well-being of the cotton producer than is the manufacturer and both farmer and manufacturer alike are interested in reducing to a minimum the fluctuation in the price of cotton.

The basic idea in all of this is to set up machinery to gather information from all sources, compile it and send out vital facts and figures to points where they can best serve.

In these proposals, we do not believe that we are suggesting any-

thing unethical. We do not propose any thought of setting up machinery with which to take advantage of anyone. We believe that through this central agency, it will be possible to equip management in cotton textiles to more intelligently direct the industry as a whole. From the trade standpoint, we believe it possible to equip management in cotton textiles to more intelligently direct the industry as a whole. From the trade standpoint, we believe it possible to straighten out the price curves and avoid the enormous losses our customers suffer through the present antiquated methods of merchandising. We believe that through group activities, directed by the institute, a new and better sentiment toward cotton and its products can be created not only at home but abroad. The public, especially the female of the species, has thrown us down for other fibres and it is only through such group activities that we may hope to regain our lost position.

I may have painted this picture a little dark but it is common knowledge that there is much room for improvement and I am only trying to do my bit toward placing our industry "out front." Whether or not the textile institute, as such, is adopted is a question for the future but some change is in the offing; of this I am certain, and once definite plans are agreed upon, I want Georgia, my own State, to be among the first to stand solidly for it.

See World Carryover of About 6,200,000 Bales

World consumption of American cotton during the current cotton season ending July 31 will be about 13,700,000 bales, exclusive of linters, according to the Cotton Service of the Merchants National Bank of Boston. This will leave about 2,600,000 bales of last year's crop to be added to the end-season supplies and will make the total world carryover about 6,200,000 bales.

While the consumption of 13,700,000 bales will be much greater than the world's spinnings last season, it will be much smaller than early-season expectations of the amount which spinners would use. Last season the world spun 13,142,000 bales. During the early part of this season it was generally expected that the relatively low price at which cotton was selling would stimulate the spinning industry to such an extent that the world would use at least 14,250,000 to 14,500,000 bales. In some quarters it was predicted that consumption would run up to around 15,000,000 bales.

The carryover of 6,200,000 bales will be by far the largest since the abnormal end-season stock in the summer of 1921 following the deflation and business stagnation of the previous 12 months, according to the Merchants' Bank. Last year the carryover was about 3,592,000 bales, and two years ago it was only 2,754,000 bales. The abnormally large carryover in 1921 totaled 9,944,000 bales.

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Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — Business in cotton goods continued in moderate volume during the week. A slightly lower tendency was noted in prices on print cloth and sheetings and some of heavier goods, including duck and automobile goods. Production of cotton goods showed a steady decline during the week and it is expected that the markets will be considerably strengthened by the lower output within the next several weeks.

In fine goods, business was quiet and mills further reduced their operations. Sales of domestics were mainly of a filling in character. There were some sales of bag sateens. Percales sold fairly well.

Sheetings had a quiet week. Small sales of 50x60s 4-ard were reported at 9c, 37-inch 4-yard 8½c, 6.15-yard 5½c, 36-inch 5-yard 7c and 6½c, 36-inch 5.50-yard 6½c and 6¼c. A moderate quantity of 31-inch 5-yard sold at ½c, with 6½c available for several makes. Trading in 40-inch 2.85 yard was at 11¼c, contracts being possible at 11c, 64x68s 3.50 yard 11½c.

There was trading in 30-inch osnaburghs, the 7-ounce selling for 9¼c and 30-inch 8.33-yard 7½c. A few sales of 68x72s 4-yard twills were at 10c and 4.50-yard 9½c. Spots of 64x60s pajama checks sold at 7½c, the 72x80s being 9¼c and 88 squares.

Fine goods were in light demand. There were several contracts placed for special combed warp sateens. Sales of alpaca seconds were again noted, the 64x52s being available at 18c to 18½c and 61x56s 19c and 19½c. There were bids out for firsts of 64x52s at under 24c, with none known to have sold at the price.

There were a number of bids on the market for large quantities of spot 90x60s carded broadcloths at 9¼c. Buyers after scouring the market for yardage at the price found none available at under 9¼c. Offers to buy in quantities in excess of 5,000 pieces failed to shade the price. The need for prompt delivery caused buyers to pay the asking level.

Outside of print cloths, there were various reports of scattered trading in a miscellaneous list of construction. Low-count carded broadcloths sold in a fair way in one or two centers; some reported inquiry for sheetings of a moderate volume which might develop into business momentarily.

Small lots of 64x60s were being generally quoted at 7¼ cents. Sev-

eral told of instances where bids of even money for July delivery had been submitted to the mills and turned down.

The majority of sellers were quoting 8¼ cents for little lots of 68x72s. At the close reports were confirmed that June goods had been offered out at even money, although only fair sized lots would be considered at that price. Some July-August goods were reported sold at 8 cents.

The general quotation on 72x76 spots was 9¼ cents; very small lots of 80 squares sold at 10¼ cents, spot; better quantities were offered at even money.

Sales of 60x48 spots in first hands reported at 6¼ cents; ideas were uncertain at the close on contracts, but most centers were asking one-eighth.

The week in the Fall River print cloth market continued quiet with buyers very indifferent as to trading except in small lots sateens, twills, low counts of 25 and 36-inch goods of print cloth. Yarn contraction and a few 38½-inch goods were included in the trading which was restricted to limited quantities. The sales for the week will hardly reach 40,000 pieces and this quantity is apportioned to a large number of buyers.

The tendency of the cotton market toward lower prices has been the deterring factor of the market. Buyers are certain there will be lower cotton and with this view in mind have been reticent to act. Prices continue quite irregular and are determined on the fact whether or not white cotton is used. Mills using white cotton are asking from a quarter to a half better than mills using dark cotton. Sateens have been of interest with sales reported at 4.37 from 11¼ to 11½ cents.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	5¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5½
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s.	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	12¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	10
Brown sheetings, stand....	13¼
Ticking, 8-oz.20	a21
Denims	15½
Staple gingham, 27-in., ..	9
Kid finished cambrics	8¼a 9
Dress gingham,	12¼a 16½
Standard prints	9½

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — There was practically no change in yarn market conditions during the week. Trading continued dull and made up mainly of hand to mouth orders. Spinners prices were about a cent a pound lower on most carded numbers, but remained above the quoted list in this market. Moderate sales of carded weaving yarns for prompt delivery were reported. Somewhat more buying interest developed near the end of the week, inquiry being larger and more general. Very little actual business developed, however, as in most cases buyers offers continued lower than spinners would accept.

Curtailment of production increased during the week and it is believed that the output was the smallest of any week this year. Southern mills are going on short time as they complete orders and are generally running shorter hours than was the case several weeks ago. Reliable reports indicate that stocks of yarn remain low and that the stock situation is such that any improvement in demand would be quickly felt by the mills.

The cotton situation continued as the most unfavorable factor in the situation. Buyers are reluctant to take more yarns than they need to cover the orders on their books. With a very general expectation of another large cotton crop, it is believed the yarn situation will show any material change until there is more definite indication available to the present crop.

Quotations published in this market were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
8s	29	a29 1/2
10s	30	a30 1/2
12s	30	a31
14s	32	a32
16s	33 1/2	a34
20s	36	a36 1/2
24s	37	a37 1/2
26s	39 1/2	a40
30s	50	a52
40s ex.	57	a58
50s	67	a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	28	a
10s	29	a
12s	30	a
14s	31	a
16s	31 1/2	a32
20s	33	a33 1/2
24s	35 1/2	a
26s	36 1/2	a
30s	39	a40
36s	47	a48
40s	49	a50
40s ex.	56	a58
50s	65	a66
60s	74	a75
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	a27
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	a31

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.		
8s, 1-ply	23	a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2	a24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	25	a
12s, 2-ply	26	a
16s, 2-ply	28 1/2	a
20s, 2-ply	30	a31
26s, 2-ply	35 1/2	a36
30s, 2-ply	37	a38

Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-ply.		
8s	29	a
10s	30	a
12s	31	a
16s	32	a
20s	33 1/2	a

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
10s	30	a
12s	30 1/2	a
14s	31	a
16s	31 1/2	a32
20s	32 1/2	a33
24s	35	a36
26s	36 1/2	a37
30s	39 1/2	a40
40s	51	a

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s	29	a
8s	29	a
10s	29 1/2	a
12s	30	a
14s	30 1/2	a31
16s	31	a32
20s	33	a
22s	34	a
24s	35	a
26s	36 1/2	a
30s	40	a

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s	28 1/2	a
10s	29	a
12s	29 1/2	a
14s	30	a
16s	30 1/2	a
18s	31	a
20s	32	a
22s	32 1/2	a33
24s	33 1/2	a34
26s	34 1/2	a
28s	35 1/2	a
30s	36	a35 1/2
36s	36	a36 1/2
40s	48 1/2	a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.		
16s	51	a
20s	53	a
24s	58	a
30s	63	a
40s	65	a67
50s	70	a72
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Southern Combed Peeler Combs.		
10s	40	a
12s	41	a
14s	42	a
16s	43	a
18s	44	a
20s	45	a
22s	46	a47
24s	49	a
26s	49 1/2	a
28s	50	a
30s	53	a
32s	54	a
34s	56	a57
36s	59	a
38s	60	a
40s	61	a
50s	69	a70
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.		
20s	48	a
22s	49	a
24s	50	a
30s	54	a
36s	57	a
40s	61	a
45s	68	a
50s	73	a

Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s	35	a
12s	36	a
16s	45	a
20s	47	a
24s	49	a
30s	57	a
40s	68	a
50s	73	a

Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says: Trading remains at a standstill. Only small orders for immediate needs being in evidence.

Yarn prices have eased off since last week approximately one cent throughout the list; this reduction in values being caused by the softening of cotton prices.

With the possibility of a large cotton crop, and lower cotton prices for next fall, buyers are hesitant to purchase except for immediate needs. Unless there is a marked deterioration in crop conditions, we do not anticipate any strong demand for yarns until after inventory period.

Reports from various sections indicate that a considerable number of mills have been forced to reduce their operating schedule due to water shortage. This occasions an additional curtailment to that already inaugurated.

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to any experienced cotton man, who has a paid up 10,000 spindle cotton factory outfit, and wants either to branch out with one in the cotton belt of the greatest cotton State in the Union, or who is financially in a distressed condition and needs funds to set him back on his feet. For more details advise M. Levinson, Colorado, Texas.

Wanted—South

An experienced and energetic overseer for sewing room. Pillow cases and towels—25 machines. Address J. E. M. care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Technical graduate with 9 years' experience in cotton mill work, covering mill design, construction and maintenance, also have had broad experience in purchasing, payroll and cost accounting, thoroughly familiar with all manufacturing problems, would like position with large mill or group of mills. Would prove valuable as assistant to managing executive. Address "Assistant," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Patents and Manufacturing Plant For Sale

Company, owning and controlling a number of patents for textile looms. This company is well established, having their own plant, and some remarkable devices showing a large profit. Address W. S. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

A complete set of Kay's roller covering machinery. Practically new. Address P. O. Box 573, Greenville, S. C.

Position Wanted

As overseer of spinning, spooling and warping, or spinning, spooling, warping, twisting and beaming. In present position 7 years and can give best of references from my employers. Address G. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

- 1 Filer & Stowell 20"x48" right hand heavy duty Corliss Engine, with rope drive; in excellent condition. Price \$1,500 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Commercial Electric Co. 30 to 35 K. W. D. C. Generator, 125 volts; speed 625 R.P.M.; fine condition; with switchboard complete. Price \$350 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Stillwell-Bierce 300 H. P. open type Feed Water Heater; like new. Price \$300 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Erie Center Crank 11"x15" Steam Engine; fine condition. Price \$200 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Gardner Duplex Steam Pump, 7"x4½"x10"; in good condition. Price \$100 f. o. b. cars here.

J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

For Sale

Half interest in thriving used textile machinery firm located in North Carolina. Splendid chance for young textile graduate. Address "Opportunity," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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All the equipment of the Moorhead Cotton Mills, in lots to suit purchasers:

- 1 Kitson 40" Opener with Feeder and cleaning trunk.
- 1 Kitson 40" Breaker Lapper.
- 2 Kitson 40" Intermediate Lappers.
- 2 Kitson 40" Finisher Lappers.
- 23 Whitin 40" Revolving Flat Cards.
- 24 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each.
- Slubbers, Speeders, Drawing, Spoolers, Warpings, Slasher, Looms, Twisters, Reels, Baling, Press, Cloth Folder, etc.; all in first-class condition, and at low prices.

J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

Information Wanted

As to whereabouts of Dock Webster, a cotton mill worker, who deserted his wife sometime ago, leaving her with no means of support. Weighs about 140 lbs., blue eyes, light complexion, bald. Thought to be in vicinity of Salisbury, and traveling with woman companion. Please notify Mrs. Armanda Webster, care Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.



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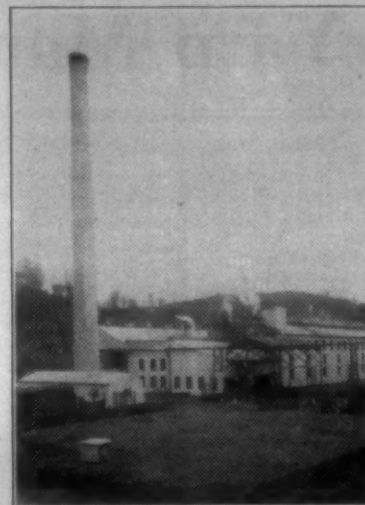
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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twelve years experience and can give good references. No. 4886.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, white or colored work. Have had 20 years experience on knitting yarn, mostly colored. Have held present place 12 years. Married, have family. Good references. No. 4887.

WANT position as roller cover. Have had 20 years experience in this work and can produce excellent results. Good references. No. 4888.

WANT position as designer or assistant superintendent in fancy goods mill. Graduate of textile college, 3 years in various departments. Good references. No. 4889.

WANT position as cloth room overseer by young man 26 years old, 6 years experience in dimity and fancy cloths. Excellent references. No. 4890.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced and reliable man who can handle spinning room in efficient manner. First class references. No. 4891.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on wide variety of looms and can keep room producing on economical basis. A-1 references. No. 4892.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or carder and spinner in yarn mill or plain weave mill. Now employed as spinner. Age 36. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. No. 2893.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical man of long experience and can get excellent results. First class references. No. 4894.

WANT position as overseer large card room or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 26, I. C. S. graduate in carding and spinning. Now employed as carder and spinner. Been on present job 4 years and will guarantee satisfaction. Could handle place as superintendent of small yarn mill. No. 4896.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Practical mill man with excellent training in good mills. Would appreciate opportunity of corresponding with mill needing high class man. No. 4897.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Qualified to handle either job. Good references. No. 4898.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy goods. Fifteen years experience, mainly on fancy goods. references. No. 4899.

WANT position as overseer weaving on sheetings, print cloths, drills, osenburghs, bagging, toweling, plain white satins or mohair. Have had 21 years in weaving, 6 years as overseer, 8 years as fixer and 8 as night overseer. Age 39, I. C. S. graduate. Good references. No. 4900.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Experienced on both steam and electric drive, and can give satisfaction. Good references. No. 4901.

WANT position as overseer weaving, either plain or fancy work, and am experienced on dobby and Jacquard work. Now employed on job I have run satisfactorily for 3 years, but wish another place. No. 4902.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Prefer Southern mill. Now employed as weaver, 5 years on present job. Am giving satisfaction but wish larger place. Experienced on drills, twills, ducks, satens, sheetings, towels, staple and fancy gingham. Twelve years as overseer, age 38. Married, sober, reliable and good manager. No. 4903.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Familiar with tire ducks, cords, hosiery yarns and ply yarns. Can give best of references. No. 4904.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long experience in good mills and would handle either place in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4905.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long practical experience and can operate all makes of looms on efficient manner. Best of references. No. 4906.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would accept night job. Now employed as second hand. Age 33, and can give excellent references. No. 4907.

WANT position as overseer carding or second hand in large room, or night carder. Give first class references from present employers. No. 4908.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Practical, experienced man who has long record of satisfactory service. No. 4909.

WANT position as second hand in spinning. Have had 6 years in spinning. Age 21, married and can get results with help. No. 4910.

WANT position as roller coverer. Mill job preferred. Will go anywhere in South. High class workman. Best of references. No. 4950.

WANT position as overseer carding; 25 years experience, age 47, married and have family. Reliable, practical man who can produce results. Now employed. Excellent references. No. 4911.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning. Have long experience as overseer and understand office work. Good references. No. 4912.

WANT position as overseer carding; 14 years experience. Making good on present job but have good reasons for changing. No. 4913.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or spinner in large mill. Long experience in good mills. Can come on short notice. First class references. No. 4914.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place, but wish better position. Experienced, reliable man of good habits and am first class mill man. Good references. No. 4915.

WANT position as bookkeeper, shipping clerk or office man. Age 28 and have had good experience. First class references. No. 4916.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, prefer spinning, but am good carder. I. C. S. course in carding and spinning; 19 years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Excellent references. No. 4917.

WANT position as superintendent. High class, educated man who has held high position with important mills. Now employed, but would like to correspond with large mill needing superintendent or manager. No. 4918.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. My experience covers wide range of fabrics and I can get quality production at the right cost. Excellent references from past and present employers. No. 4919.

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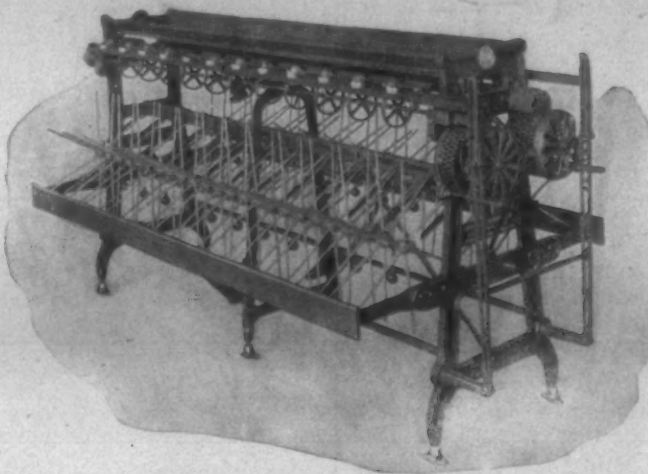
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